THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Argus building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, Pa., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, letters of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April 29, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:30, P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	200AM
Rochester	816	1040	335	310
Beaver	1033	1232PM	526	458
Salem	1140	110	620	550
Alliance	1231PM	156	706	628
Canton	125	246	756	646
Massillon	138	253	809	719
Orrville	212	322	840	746
Wooster	405	500	1014	920
Mansfield	445	530	1045	950
Crestline	600AM	610	1100	1000
	640	640	1135	1025
Bucyrus	719	722	1220AM	1100
Upper Sandusky	753	755	1255	1128
Forest	915	911	216	1230PM
Lima	1031	1030	330	127
Van Wert	1230PM	1145	520	300
Fort Wayne	110	1230AM	604	346
Columbia	200	121	654	436
Warsaw	300	220	751	540
Plymouth	405	327	827	713
Valparaiso	500	450	1120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	E 's
Chicago	720AM	1020PM	450PM	440AM
New Buffalo	901	1250	627AM	637
Plymouth	1045	259	810	829
Warsaw	1133	429	901	940
Wyneka	1219PM	530	944	1033
Columbia	125	700	1030	1135
Fort Wayne	225	831	1135	1252PM
Van Wert	333	950	1231AM	215
Lima	439	1106	141	350
Upper Sandusky	503	1135	206	424
Bucyrus	538	1218PM	241	511
Crestline	605	1250	310	550
	625	200	320	600AM
Galion	657	230	348	635
Mansfield	810	405	516	805
Wooster	907	430	540	905
Orrville	947	504	615	941
Canton	1034	531	628	1000
Alliance	1100	625	720	1115
Rochester	1132	657	759	1149
Pittsburgh	125AM	815	940	215PM
Allegheny	220	950	1045	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 8:00 p.m; New Castle, 4:05 p.m; arrives at Rochester, 6:45 p.m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 9:00 a.m; arrives at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m; Youngstown, 9:30.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 5:45 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p. m; Youngstown, 7:30 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after April 29, 1867, trains will leave Stations (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
	820AM	245PM	.....	345PM
	831	256	.....	356
	853	320	.....	510
	1010	425	.....	546
	1110	510	.....	650
	1144	543	.....	.....
	120PM	700	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
	830AM	412PM	.....	.....
	1022	526	.....	.....
	1115	605	.....	715AM
	1201PM	643	.....	810
	1236	716	.....	850
	107	804	.....	1002
	150	815	.....	1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
	730PM	550AM	1040AM	.....
	110	005	1050	.....
	725	1158	1158	.....
	730	800	140PM	610
	742	842	202	645
	812	913	220	733
	820	920	240	745
	930	1025	350	910

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
	615AM	900PM	435PM	320PM
	725	1015	545	415
	733	1025	555	435
	743	1035	608	544
	815	120	720	630
	851	1200	818	.....
	1112	1220	922	.....
	1125	1240	935	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

	Arrives	
	Bayard, 9:55, a. m.	
	N. Philadelphia, 2:50, p. m.	

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

NOT YET "GONE UNDER."

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received and has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

LADIES',
GENTLEMEN'S
AND CHILDREN'S

Boots and Shoes,

OF ALL KINDS,

which he will sell at the lowest possible prices. In addition to his Eastern made stock of Boots and Shoes, he has on hand a large assortment of his own manufacture, and is prepared to do job work or repairing at the shortest notice, and as well as can be done elsewhere in the county.

He solicits the public for past favors in my business, and asks that they may be continued. All work that I do will be repaired free of charge.

ROBERT TALBON.

J. W. HAMMILL,

PAINTER,

Bridge-street, Bridgewater, Pa.

PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF SIGN, House and Ornamental Painting. He is also ready to paint Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., on reasonable terms and on favorable terms. Furniture varnished. [jel2'67:3m.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED Agent for the Home Insurance Company, of Hartford, and also for the Niagara Insurance Company, of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh.

These Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Manufactories, &c., &c., against loss by fire, on favorable terms for five years or less.

Losses will be adjusted and promptly paid when they occur.

All business connected with the Companies attended to with dispatch

JOS. M'CLURE, Agent.
Beaver, Pa.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING with the horrible tortures of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. can relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer, LAUGHING GAS, and make their extractions a pleasure rather than of pain.

All operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

REMOVAL.

G. BEAVY HAS REMOVED HIS CLOTHING and Furnishing Establishment to the building on Main street, nearly opposite to the Cooperative Store in New Brighton, Pa.

He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the east a large and well selected stock of Goods, which he proposes to sell at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. All work warranted to fit.

[apr6'67:3m

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49—No. 28. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, July 10, 1867. Established 1818.

The Greatest

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

—AT—

Nelson & Roessler's

Next door to WILSON & STEWART'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

A complete line of

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions

And a large variety of HATS, all of which will be offered at Prices

Without Regard to Cost.

Give us a call to examine our Goods and judge for yourself.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

my1'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ.

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A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

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Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL BRICK DWELling House, situate in Bolesville, containing 4 rooms and hall on first floor, 5 rooms on second floor, good kitchen with range, rooms on first floor grained and varnished. All the rooms in the house well papered. The house well painted, good cellar, porch with lattice work, two arbors of bearing grape vines, shrubbery and small fruits; thirty fruit trees set out this spring. Lot 75 by 187 feet, house 40 by 26.

Enquire of BENJ. R. BRADFORD, Real Estate Agent, New Brighton. [jel2'67:1m.

Courtin' in the Country.

BY H. ELLIOT MCBRIDE.

Zekiel gets the "chores" done,
He feeds the hens and pigs,
Tends to the cows and calves,
Then he gets on his "rigs."
Young tow-heads around him
Shouting to the old 'm,
Saying they'll bet a cent
That Zeke's gettin on his Sunday
go-to-meetins just to go a holdin.'

Zeke marches to the place;
He knocks and hears "Come in!"
They're all glad to see him,
They take his shawl and pin.
Zeke, after looking round,
Squats on the proffered seat;
He hasn't much to say.
Consequently he doesn't say much;
but all the time he keeps a lookin' at his feet.

The old gentleman talks
Of horses and the crops;
And the old lady asks
About his mother's hops.
She also friendly asks
What butter they have churned?
Zekiel gets uneasy,
And he mentally ejaculates:
"Hops, butter and things be derned!"

Old folks keep a talkin',
Crickets keep a buzzin',
Sallie looks at Zekiel,
Zekiel keeps a fussin';
Sallie thinks its bedtime,
And Zekiel thinks so too;
And the old folks seem tickled
And keep a looking at each other,
and then at Zekio and Sallie, as if they knew a thing or two.

The old man pulls his boots
And travels off to bed.
The old lady's yawning
And tying up her head.
Zekiel's feeling tickled,
Feeling kinder funny:
He thinks the time has come
For him to pop the question, get a wife,
and commence a layin' up the money.

Now the old folks are gone,
But Sal is still knittin';
Zeke fidgets all around
And steps on a kitten.
She asks him why so mum?
And Zekiel hems and haws:
He gives an awful cough.
Then he crosses his legs, then he uncrosses them, and then he says, "Because!"

Zekiel clears his throat,
Then hitches up his chair;
Sallie looks slantin' like
As if she didn't care.
Zeke clears his throat again,
Again hitches near;
And Sal, the little pet,
After knitting to the "middle of the needle" lays away her stocking and looks as if she wouldn't "skeer."

Zeke at once "pitched right in."
Flung his arm around her:
Said that she must be his,
She'd not get a sounder.
Zeke kept a holdin on
And swore his fate he'd know;
While Sal could but utter,
"Zeke Jones, I'll tell you what it is, I can't stand it, and I won't let you hug me so!"

But Zeke vowed and declared,
By all things good and bad
He never would leave go,
Till an answer he had;
He declared he loved her,
And his love was growin';
She modestly replied:
"Zeke Jones, I would like mighty well to believe you; but I'm most awfully afraid your'e blowin!"

"I'll be dogged if I am!"
Shouts Zekiel all in joy;
"Do you think I would lie—
Think I'm a lyin' boy?
Oh, won't you have me, Sal,
I'll tell you what it is—
If you won't have me, Sal,
I'll go right off to the wars, and some day
there will a big cannon ball come along and take
off my head cher biz!"

Oh, yes, I'll have you Zeke,
Can't let you go away;
But, Zekel you'll have to see
What pa and ma will say."
When Zeke this answer got,
He trotted off "to hum,"
And tickled was so much,
He couldn't sleep a wink that night without dreaming of the good time to come.

MAXIMILIAN.

We briefly stated in the *Argus* of last week that Maximilian, contrary to the general expectation, was court martialed and shot near the city of Mexico on the 19th of June. The *New York Tribune* of July 1st gives the following account of the life and character of the unfortunate Prince whose life came thus to end:

The Emperor Maximilian was the son of Archduke Francis Charles of Austria and Princess Sophia of Bavaria. He was born on the 6th of July, 1832. In 1847 he entered the Austrian navy. On the 28 of July 1859, he married the unfortunate Maria Carlotta, a daughter of the late King Leopold I. of the Belgians. He was appointed Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Navy in 1859, and retained this position until his acceptance of the Mexican Crown. During his administration of this high office he introduced many important reforms in the navy, and left his post amid universal regret. He was elected Emperor of Mexico by the Assemblea de Notables on the 10th of July 1863, but on October 3d, following, in an interview at his Castle of Miramar, near Trieste, with the Mexican Deputation dispatches to him to request his assumption of the Imperial office, he made his acceptance of the crown dependent upon the will of the Mexican people. In his reply to the address of the deputation he said:

"Although the mission of maintaining the welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation, and with free institutions, is a most noble one, I must, nevertheless, in complete accordance with the views of the Emperar Napoleon, declare that the monarchy cannot be re-established on a legitimate and firm basis without a spontaneous expression of the will of the whole nation. I must make my acceptance of the throne dependant on a *plebiscite* of the whole nation."

With this answer the Mexican delegation returned here with the ostensible object of procuring a popular vote in favor of the proposed empire, but, in the scattered and disturbed state of the Mexican people, to obtain a popular vote of any character was evidently impracticable. With this representation the delegation again visited Maximilian, and on the 10th of April he expressed himself satisfied that "the resolution which brought them the first time to Miramar was confirmed by the immense majority of your compatriots, and that he might with a good right, consider himself the legitimate elect of the Mexican people." Immediately afterward a *process verbal* of the acceptance of the crown of Mexico was signed by the parties to the interview, and a convention between France and Mexico was entered into. Soon after this interview Maximilian started for Mexico, stopping at Rome to receive the benedictions of the Pope upon the enterprise. On May 28 he landed at Vera Cruz, and on Sunday June 12 entered the City of Mexico. He immediately commenced organizing a new government, and to afford him a basis of action he adopted every means for securing information upon the population and resources of the different sections of the country, and an insight into the national character. In order to initiate good feeling, shortly after his installation in the capital he conceded a general amnesty to all prisoners condemned for political offences, and some other classes of offenders. He also sent immediately to Juarez and the Republican leaders inviting them to attend a conference in the capital for the purpose of discussing a plan for the restoration of peace in the country and the establishment of the Empire. This met with a contemptuous refusal from Juarez, and found as little favor from other leaders. From the first the financial question was the most difficult which Maximillian had to meet, and a committee which he appointed failed from ignorance of the economical condition of the country to institute any available measures for pecuniary relief. About the middle of August, Maximillian started on a tour of observation, intending to go as far as Zacatecas. Previous to his departure he removed the censorship from the press. On the 22 of November he addressed a letter to his Minister of State, Velasquez de Leon, in which he announced a determination to treat as outlaws the armed adherents to the Republican Government, and commanded "all functionaries, magistrates, and military authorities of the nation to pursue and annihilate them by all means in their power." Financial troubles continued to embarrass the Emperor, and to these were added fresh complications arising from demands of the ecclesiastic for the restoration of Church property confiscated during Liberal administration. These demands the property of the Empire compelled him to refuse, and thus he offended the Church party and the Pope. On October 3, 1865, believing that Juarez when driven out of Chihuahua had taken refuge in the United States, Maximilian issued a proclamation announcing the departure of the Republican President from Mexican soil, and declaring his cause utterly lost, and that "the struggle in future will be between honest men and gangs of criminals and banditti. This proclamation was immediately followed by an imperial decree pronouncing the most rigorous measures against parties in arms against the Government, and declaring that when captured such persons would be shot within twenty-four hours after conviction by court martial. In accordance with this decree Gen. Ortags and Salazar and several Republicans, being captured at Santa Anna Amatlan on Oct. 13, were, in a few days, summarily executed, notwithstanding that it was probably then known by the Emperor that a report had reported abandonment of his cause was unfounded.

The year 1866 opened with the Republicans so crushed and mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable, but soon the Republicans were greatly encouraged by the conversation between France and the United States, by which the Emperor of France agreed to withdraw all the French troops from Mexico by November, 1866, while the United States, on the other hand, informed France that she might rely upon our friendship. Generally important advantages, until, in the latter part of June, Gen. Mejia found himself compelled to surrender the important seaport of Matamoras. The first signal defeat of the Imperialists was followed by a series of other successes of the Republicans, which reduced the territory subject to Maximilian's control to a very small portion of the country. An effort to delay the financial ruin of the country by the appointment of M. Languet, as Minister of Finance, failed in consequence of the death of Languet, in February. The official announcement of the determination of Louis Napoleon to withdraw all the French troops, induced Maximilian to dismiss the Liberal members of his cabinet and lean again entirely on the Church party, which agreed to supply the immediate wants of the Government by a loan of several millions.—His efforts to retain a part of the expeditionary force in Mexico entirely failed. A journey undertaken by the Empress Carlotta to Paris and Rome, was not only unsuccessful, but entirely broke down the health of the Empress, who became insane. An attempt to create a native army led likewise to no result. On August 16, on celebrating the anniversary of Mexican independence still promised to defend his throne to the last; but on Oct. 22 he left the capital, as was generally supposed with a design to embark at Vera Cruz for Europe and to abdicate. But this design was prevented by Marshal Bazaine, who insisted that the Emperor must first abdicate before he could leave the country. Soon after Maximilian yielded to the entreaties of the chiefs of the Conservative party and resolved to stay. In a proclamation dated December 5, he expressed a wish to convoke a National Congress on the most liberal terms, so that all parties could participate in the election; but this proclamation met with no response from the Liberal leaders. Thus at the close of the year the Empire was in a desperate condition; the whole of the country with the exceptions of the cities of Mexico, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz, being practically in the hands of the Republicans

The departure of the French troops, which was completed in the first month of the current year, was soon followed by an entire collapse of the Empire. When the Republican forces on all sides victoriously advanced upon the capital, Maximilian concentrated his troops at Queretaro, and placed himself at their head. But gradually the Liberals surrounded the entire Imperial army which was besieged in Queretaro, and finally the Emperor, with his entire force, had to surrender.—In compliance with a request from the Emperor of Austria, our Government interceded for the life of Maximilian, but, as it seems, in vain, for according to the despatches which we published this morning, the unfortunate prince was shot on the 19th inst.

A sketch of Maximilian recently published in the *Tribune*, says of his personal appearance:

Maximilian is, rather above the middle hight, well proportioned, with powerful high square shoulders. In face he is decidedly good looking, having regular features, light hair, long side-whiskers and mustache of the same color, small mouth and excellent teeth, with a good tempered smile perpetually upon his countenance. He has light blue eyes and a most benevolent and amiable expression of countenance.

In dress he is always scrupulously neat.—A black frock coat, light-colored pantaloons, white vest and a small black necktie usually constitute his morning costume, while in the evening, at dinner parties, receptions, &c., he wore the usual evening attire of a private gentleman. He very seldom donned uniform, nor was it often worn at his receptions.—When occasions of state rendered it necessary, he would appear in the plain dress of a General of the army. He was very fond of the Mexican costume, always adopting it when on horseback or in the country, also when traveling. This consisted of a handsome white sombrero, ornamented with silver, and a silver band around it, or sometimes a plain white French wide-a-wake hat of very large circumference, a jacket and vest of black or a dark color, handsomely embroidered, and black pants with double rows of silver buttons down the outside seam of each leg. Sometimes his riding dress was like the rancheros of the country, namely, jacket, vest, and pants of buff-colored leather, usually deer skin, but handsomely embroidered and ornamented like the others.

The Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, Friday, une 28, 1867.

Complete returns for the month of June to the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department corroborate and fortify the statement relative to wheat prospects, which we have heretofore given. A careful analysis of information from all the States shows that the total acreage in wheat is 10 to 15 per cent. greater than last year. In a majority of the States the breadth of Winter wheat is quite as wide as usual, and that of Spring wheat much greater. In the Ohio Valley the acreage of Winter wheat is less by 12 or 15 per cent., with a very large increase of spring sowing. The states showing any material decrease of acreage of Winter wheat are Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, and Texas. A large increase is indicated in Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and in the South generally, and a slight advance is shown in the New England and Middle States. The increase in breadth of Spring wheat in certain States is as follows:

Ohio	37 per cent.	Michigan	15 per cent.
Indiana	48 per cent.	Missouri	31 per cent.
Illinois	25 per cent.	Iowa	28 per cent.
Minnesota	33 per cent.	Kansas	39 per cent.
Wisconsin	15 per cent.	Nebraska	90 per cent.

The facts indicating the condition of the crops are still more encouraging. The following table shows the average improvement upon last year;

Ohio	100 per cent.	Missouri	39 per cent.
Indiana	73 per cent.	Kentucky	53 per cent.
Michigan	80 per cent.	Virginia	100 per cent.
Wisconsin	22 per cent.	N. Carolina	40 per cent.
Minnesota	7 per cent.	Tennessee	53 per cent.
Illinois	15 per cent.		

The other States, excepting Texas, make a favorable comparison with last year. It is too early to estimate the final result of the harvest; but with average success in ripening, the crop ought not to be less than 200,000,000 bushels. An average acreage of Winter barley has been sown in a majority of the State. A decrease of five per cent. is estimated for New York, Ohio, eight per cent; Indiana, three per cent; an increase in Tennessee of 10 per cent, and in Arkansas of 26 per cent. On the whole, there is a very slightly diminished breadth of Winter barley, but the increase of the Spring sowing will compensate for the deficiency. The condition of clover is good throughout the country—unusually fine in Ohio and the Middle and New England States. In Pennsylvania it is somewhat better than in New York; and in Maine and Massachusetts more, comparatively, flourishing as compared with last year, than in the remainder of New England. The acreage of oats is larger than usual in the West. Ohio is the only State is somewhat variable in condition; in the South far above an average; in New York, 10 per cent below; in Pennsylvania, 6 per cent; in Kentucky, 14 per cent. In the West, generally, the prospect is better than last year.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gov. Wells takes Command.

We have a good illustration of the virtue of a Reconstruction bill interpreted by Mr. Stanbery in the latest news from New Orleans. Under the provisions of that opinion, and the probable protection of the President, Gov. J. Madison Wells, the deposed magistrate, is about to issue a proclamation, and take command of Louisiana. He has carefully considered Stanbery's reasoning, and sees clearly that Flanders is a usurper. Wells has, no doubt, a perfect right to make this point, and to write as many proclamations as he pleases. Wells proclaiming Sheridan is an impressive sight. But, according to Presidential reasoning, why should Wells *not* take command and manage Reconstruction in his own way? It is easy enough to open the door, but when is it to be closed?—If Sheridan cannot interfere with Wells, then Wells may interfere with Sheridan. Louisiana is a conquered State. It is held by the military power of the United States. Sheridan is supposed to have command, as an officer of our army. Yet we have another power. If Wells is a power, so is Sheridan.—Where are the limitations? Where are the lines to be drawn? Mr. Stanbery regards Wells as chief magistrate, and Sheridan as a policeman. Wells thinks so too, no doubt. With Sheridan to protect him, he would make a very vigorous Governor. We know they are at variance. Sheridan thinks that Wells is a coward and a hypocrite. Wells regards Sheridan as a tyrant. Yet they are to be in joint command. We at once have what Mr Seward would call "an irrepressible conflict," with Louisiana possibly reconstructed by the gracious permission of this recalcitrant Governor.

See what complications will come from the President's new position. He has only to recognize Wells, to nullify Sheridan, to consider Flanders as a usurper, and have the General Commanding as helpless as Meade in Philadelphia. The resources of the State, its money, and patronage pass into his hands to be used as he pleases, and not as the General may please. If this is permitted in Louisiana, why not in Georgia, and Virginia, and Texas? What necessity to go to the Supreme Court for injunctions when the power to enjoin is in the hands of every Rebel Governor. This new move of Wells only makes it necessary for Congress to strengthen the Reconstruction bill so that even Stanbery may not drive his legal knife through it.—With Rebel Governors strong enough to take a command like that which Wells proposes to assume in Louisiana, the Military bill becomes as useless as the alien and sedition act.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE following is from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: A certain well known railroad employee, who was rather inclined to expensive amusements, recently astonished his friends by sporting a gay horse and establishment. One of his friends, in criticising the animal's antecedents, said: "He was got by Conductor out of New York and Erie."

AN ARDENT LOVER.—A young German named Lehr appeared before a magistrate in St. Louis, Missouri, on Saturday last, and bound himself to work three years for a certain Schmidt of that city, for which he was to receive in remuneration his board, clothes, and the hand of Sophia, the daughter of the aforesaid Schmidt. The contract was drawn and signed by both parties. The magistrate then proceeded to unite the couple in the bonds of matrimony; after which the party withdrew, all entirely satisfied.

A Florida Dairy.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe says: Our dairy woman is an ancient, strong-minded, strong-limbed sibyl from S. Carolina, who is generally called Aunt Winnah. The whole care of milking, butter-making, and dispensing of milk and cream is lodged in her hands. We were astonished to hear that her plantation numbered forty cows, and that Aunt Winnah, with one assistant, did all the milking.

But on inquiring we found that this operation consisted only in milking so many of the forty cows as Joe felt disposed to bring up from the woods, or that came up of their own accord to visit their calves, of whom there were about fifteen in a pen near the house.

In Florida cows run wild in the woods, every calf is allowed to grow up to maturity, and everybody's calves run together in the woods. Many stock-owners never see their cattle all together from one year's end to another. Enough calves are kept near the house to attract up some of the cows, and it is considered the proper, orthodox way to let the calf suck while the cow is being milked, in order to make her let down her milk. The consequence is, that the forty together do not yield in actual milk more than we have seen given by two good cows treated in the Northern way.

Winnah churns every day—unless Joe forgets to bring up the cows, or something else happens, in which case they go without being milked a morning or an evening—which fact generally dawns on us in the sudden perception of there being no milk or cream for the breakfast or tea.

Winnah makes valiant fight for her butter, and feels aggrieved at the demand set up by the ladies of the establishment for cream morning and night. Somebody "mus jus" bring up more 'odem cows or I's to gib the ladies so much milk and cream; dere won't be no butter, shor." We have sometimes described to Winnah the manner of proceeding with Northern cows, which seemed to fill her soul with horror. She inferred that "de cow would jes dry right up if you kill her chile."

In vain we described to her the charms of fresh veal, a dish unknown and inadmissible in Florida. We did succeed in bringing an unctuous glow on the face of the cook by describing the charms of veal pie, but Winnah's brow grew dark, as if we had proposed to make it of babies. "I less so soon see one of my babies killed, as one of dem calves."—The calves, in fact, are the prettiest little things in the world, and at uncertain intervals Winnah stops her washing, or whatever she may happen to be about, because her bowels yearn after her calves, and it suddenly comes into her head to get some hay for them. Then she will leisurly pet and pat each one, portion off the weaker, discipline the stronger ones with a maternal cuff, now and then, to teach them not to be greedy, and then, leaning on her elbows over the fence, will smoke her pipe and laugh with full-hearted satisfaction.

Hon. L. D. Campbell.

The following is an explanation of the resignation of Hon. L. D. Campbell, late Minister to Mexico: It appears that Mr. Campbell had peremptory orders from Mr. Seward to remain in New Orleans, and no Juarez were to be made by the month of December of the present month. The instructions then given him were to proceed to Mexico and take his station near President Juarez, but no method of conveyance was indicated by which he could get there. Mr. Campbell, it seems, was ill with an attack of fever when these instructions reached him. He at once set about procuring a vessel for the journey, but was unable to obtain any. Finding that there was no means of transportation, he telegraphed to the Department to have a vessel assigned for his use, which request was refused. As his orders were emphatic to join the Mexican President and he found it impossible to do so except by journeying overland with blanket and haversack, he telegraphed to Mr. Seward, tendering his resignation, which was accepted and another Minister appointed.

A BRAVE BOY.—When the steamer Wisconsin was burning on Lake Ontario, Mrs. Richards, of Manchester, N. H., was left with an infant on board. The cabin boy, Warren Tracy, of Ogdensburg, offered to swim ashore with the infant. The boy being perfectly cool, the mother reposed confidence in him and handed him the infant. He immediately jumped into the water, and notwithstanding he was partially stunned by some one jumping upon him from the wreck, he reached the shore in safety with his charge. The joy of the mother, who was the last but one to leave the steamer, on reaching the shore and finding her child safe, can be better imagined than described.

THE McPherson monument to be erected at Clyde, Ohio, is to be forty feet in hight, and of the finest marble. The body, which is square, is divided in the center by a band, and is to contain eight panelled faces; one of these will bear the inscription of the monument, a second the names of those who subscribed for the erection, and the others *alto-relievo* pictures, representing important scenes in the hero's life, among them the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Resaca, and the fatal shot on the memorable July 22d, before the fortress of Atlanta. Above this massive base rises a single plain shaft surmounted by an eagle, and bearing on its three dividing bands the battle record of General McPherson.

A GOOD POINT.—The Cincinnatti *Gazette* aptly illustrates the present condition of Kentucky by a story of one of the farmers in the vicinity of Culpepper, whose possessions lay in a district where both armies foraged. The old chap one day while surveying ruefully the stakes in the soil where the fence once stood, remarked with much feeling: "I hain't took no sides in this yer rebellion, but I'll be doggorned if sides haint took me!"—Kentucky claims that she took no sides in the rebellion, but it is clear that the rebel side has taken her.

AS SOME workmen out in Monroe county, Indiana, were digging a cellar last week they struck a block of stone which disappeared with a dull thump. Investigation disclosed a chamber with a six foot ceiling, and eighteen by twenty-five feet within the walls, which are of solid, neat seamed stone work. Ranged in rows on rudely constructed platforms were twelve skeletons, each with tomahawk and arrow-heads at their sides, ear-rings and bracelets of solid silver lying where they dropped, and piles of what appeared to have been furs, in the centre of the platform, each pile crumbling to dust as soon as exposed to the light. A number of tools made of copper, and hardened equal to the best cast-steel were also unearthed.

COLONEL D. B McCREERY, representative from Erie county, is a candidate for re-election. It was generally understood that COLONEL McCREERY was to assume the office of Adjutant General of State in October, to which he was appointed by Governor Geary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another, whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

The Ratification of the Russian-American Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1867.

By the President of the U. States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A treaty between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentaries, at the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of March last, which treaty being in the English and French languages is, word for word, as follows:

This treaty has already been published, and codes to the United States, immediately upon the exchange of ratifications, all the Russian-American possessions, in consideration of which the United States are to pay Russia, within ten months, $7,200,000 in gold; *and whereas*, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on this (the 20th) day of June, by William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Privy Counsellor, Edward De Stoeckl, the Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hands, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson Indorses the Sentiments of Longstreet.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

LOUISVILLE, June 16, 1867.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq—*My dear friend:* You desire me to write you my feelings and opinions under the existing political condition of the country. Your friendship to me in the dark days of the late war, while we were politically enemies, gives you the right to command my services in any way that I can return your kindness, and in words which express my present sentiments.—I might cover the whole ground when I say that I heartily concur in the sentiments of Gen. James Longstreet; but Gen. Longstreet was a professional soldier, who fought like a hero, and surrendered like a brave knight who has been unhorsed, and he may not go far enough in his language to place himself right before the world; therefore I, who was a civilian before the war, and only buckled on my saber to contend for certain "rights" (as was the case with the armies on either side), I can go further than Gen. Longstreet, for I have resumed my social status, and have not changed my occupation. I tell you, plainly, that I never fought the United States because I hated the United States. I never fought the North because I hated the North. I did not desire to be one iota freer than I was under the flag of the Union, but there was an abstract political principle of State rights that four thousand millions of dollars' worth of African slaves that I thought it could only be secured by the establishment of a Confederate Government. I fought for it until the 5th day of June, 1865, when I surrendered my troops, I was a fair, square, consistent enemy of abolitionism and those who fought their battles; but when desolation came, and starvation and ruin stared our women and children in the face, I followed the example of my noble leaders—surrendered all political rights and became one of a conquered but still proud people. Our war had been no "boy's play." Our surrender was no farce. No politician had aught to do with the finale, and our proudest and noblest simply received a parole, saying "he shall not be interfered with by the United States authorities, as long as he observes the parole, and the laws in force where he may reside." This then, was our actual condition on July 1, 1865. In a short time a million of soldiers stacked their guns and resumed the peaceful pursuits of life. And in two short years we have taken giant strides in the march of improvement and reconstruction. We have not been asked to love the dominant party, nor to kiss the rod that smote us, but the victors have the right to say, "Shall we make the brave men our friends by courtesy, or shall we make the cowards friends through fear?" And they only have the right to make the laws, which we have simply the right to obey, or leave the country, or remain aliens in our own land. The proper policy for the victors to pursue is not my province to discuss, neither have I a right to compl

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 10, 1867.

Union State Nomination.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, Beaver Co.;
JONATHAN R. DAY, Washington Co.;
JOHN EWING, " "

Associate Judge.

MILTON LAWRENCE, Greene tp.;

Prothonotary.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.;

Treasurer.

ELIJAH BARNES, Borough tp.;

Commissioner.

WM. EWING, Racoon tp.

Jury Commissoner.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Beaver boro.

Auditor.

G. K. SHANNON, Hopewell tp;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.;

Trustees of Academy.

S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.,
JOHN BARCLAY, Beaver boro.

ATTENTION is directed to a communication in another column signed by "A Democrat," who resides on the south-side of the river. The writer is, as he says, a Democrat, and the points he makes shows a certain gentleman up in anything but an enviable light.

JERRY BLACK, Buchanan's Attorney General, and who declared there was nothing in the Constitution to authorize the President to coerce a rebellious State, claims that he had Sharswood nominated for Supreme Judge as a means of seeking a vindication at the polls for Buchanan's administration. Is this one of the lost planks of the copperhead platform?

ALL Europe mourns the death of Maximilian. The Government of England, it is stated, will recall the British Legation, and withdraw from diplomatic relations with the administration of Juarez. That of France has sent out an order suspending all the functions of the French Consuls in the Republic. The French Chambers denounce the execution as a crime against civilization. All festivities in Paris have been abandoned.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WAYNE of the United States Supreme Court, died on last Friday morning in Washington, D. C. He was in his seventy-eighth year, and was appointed a Supreme Judge in 1835. Before this appointment he had held several offices of public trust, among these that of Representative in Congress. He was a native of Georgia, and a graduate of Princeton College, N. J. He was a Democrat in politics, and received his appointment as Judge from President Andrew Jackson.

of Pennsylvania, of which J. R. Flanigen Esq., is Chairman, proposes to have a meeting at the Girard House in Philadelphia, on Tuesday July 23d at 10 A. M. Immediately after this meeting, the Federal office-holders of the State (those who believe in Andy Johnson) will very likely receive notice to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle." This convocation means money "with which to carry on the campaign," and Revenue officers, Postmasters &c., will have to furnish it. Look out for assessments!

DR. MCMILLAN, the surgeon of the vessel on which Surratt crossed the Atlantic in his flight from this country, after the assassination of President Lincoln, testified in the Surratt trial on Monday of last week. During the voyage he became acquainted with Surratt, who was disguised and passed under the assumed name of McCarty. In one of his conversations with Surratt the latter admitted that in going to Richmond, once, in company with several other rebels, they came across some half famished and fugitive Union Soldiers, and shot them, because bantered to do so by a rebel woman named Slater, who was one of the Surratt party. He also testified that Surratt told him that he hoped to return to this country, and serve Andrew Johnson, as President Lincoln had been served.

THE legal opinion of Judge Sharswood, the "Lost Cause" candidate for Supreme Judge, declaring the act of Congress making Government notes a legal tender, unconstitutional, is published in the eastern papers. We shall lay it before our readers in the next issue of the *Argus*. When it is borne in mind that this opinion was delivered in the darkest hour of the Union cause, and when, if Sharswood's views had prevailed, the war for the Government would have come to an ignomious end, the conclusion will force itself upon every loyal mind that it would be a step toward financial ruin, and an outrage on the public sentiment of the country to elevate this semi-traitor to a seat on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania. The war for the Union was attended with a great expense. It deranged our whole monetary system. Gold and silver could not be found in sufficient amount to carry it on. In this emergency the people, through their Congress, resolved to make National notes a legal tender. No sooner was this done than confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain itself was restored, the war went on, our currency was kept good, and trade became settled. At this point Judge Sharswood, delivered his opinion in the case of Borie vs. Trott, in which he assumed and supported with a long argument, the monstrous idea, that Congress had no power to save the life of the nation by regulating its currency. This opinion gives no uncertain sound, and had its author lived in the rebel States when it was pronounced, he could have delivered but few arguments that would have been more acceptable to the people by whom he was surrounded. It was as wicked a blow, struck in the interest of treason, as was ever given by Lee or Johnston; and it will be so regarded by every reader who gives it the attention which it deserves.

THE platform adopted by the "Lost Cause" party of this county last week is too lengthy for our columns. Independent of its length too it contains more nonsense than we care to cumber our columns with.

The first resolution endorses "the proceedings and platform of the Democratic State Convention." That Convention declined to avow itself in favor of a General Railroad law for the State, "whereby the enterprise of the people might be stimulated, and the resources of the State developed." A fair construction of this non-action makes that convention an enemy of the free principle.

The second resolution approves of the nomination of Judge Sharswood for the Supreme Bench. To do this was consistent and honest. A party that originally claimed there was no power in the Constitution to quell the rebellion, and afterwards resolved in a national convention that the war for the Union was "a failure," ought not to "go back" now on one of its Judges who supported these views, and in addition believed that the money made by the Government for the purpose of saving its own life, was worthless. To not sustain and endorse him would be ingratitude, and a virtual repudiation of their own course throughout the war, besides.

The third resolution sees something in our State platform that proposes to establish a despotism "that, in comparison, the olden-time despotisms of Europe will stand out in history as paragons of purity and magnanimity." As we are not told how this "despotism" is to be established, nor when, we can give our readers but little information touching it. Confidentialy, however, we advise them to be on the look out.

The fourth resolution denounces "sumptuary laws—prescribing what a man shall eat, drink and wear," and distinctly states that if Mr. White is elected to the Legislature, all such "*shall* be repealed." If there are any laws in force in this State prescribing what a man shall *eat* and *wear* we have no knowledge of them. That part of the resolution then, we suspect, is mere clap-trap, and was only intended to confuse those who would read it.—The real drift of the resolution is opposition to the temperance movement throughout the State, and particularly to the anti-license law for this county which goes into effect next spring. Mr. White is said to be a very respectable man, influential, it may be in his own neighborhood, but it is hardly probable that should he succeed in getting a seat in the Legislature, he would do such a smashing repealing business as is here promised. There *might* be other men there who would not feel disposed to let Mr. W. run the whole legislative "machine." In that event his repealing operations might be circumscribed.

The fifth resolution "comes down" on Taylor and Quay for "securing the passage of bills vacating streets and alleys, and making presents of the same to members of the court-house clique." The resolution does not state where these streets and alleys are located, nor any of the circumstances under which they were vacated. It is enough for us to say that they were in the Borough of Beaver, of no use to the public, and if they were worth contending about, the proper time and place would have been at our spring election, and *here* where all the circumstances were known. What the "Lost Cause" men of Greene or New Sewickly have to do with the subject is as much of a puzzle to us as it no doubt is to everybody else.

The sixth resolution is in favor of a free railroad law. This is a GOAK. The person who reported this resolution was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, was a member of its committee on resolutions, offered nothing of the kind there, nor did any one else. His offering an innocent free railroad resolution then, in a county meeting, after a State Convention of which he was a member declined to entertain it, is the best evidence in the world to us that he was only perpetrating a huge "goak" on the "Lost Cause" men of this county when he reported this resolution. He is fond of "goaking" and we take it that this is one of his best.

The seventh insinuates that somebody knows who robbed the treasury. We are without a particle of knowledge ourself as to who committed the theft; and if the *Local*, its editor, or any of its party friends, have any information that will lead to the detection of the thieves and the recovery of the money, we beg them to make it known at once. As we understand it, too, the reward offered for the apprehension of the robbers was never withdrawn; and if this is so, here is an opportunity of making $1,000, besides serving the public and performing one's duty. Let us, then, have light, if you have it yourselves, gentlemen.

The eighth pledges the "Lost Cause" candidate for Treasurer, to be good for the funds placed in his possession. In making this pledge, the Convention no doubt had a mental assurance that its fulfilment would never be required at his hands.

The ninth reads as follows:

Resolved, That the conduct of the Radical candidate for Prothonotary, in getting a relief bill passed to prevent his being compelled to pay back the bounty money confided to his charge, is especially reprehensible.

The bounty money here referred to did not belong to the *county*—it was raised and owned by one of the school districts in Borough township, and the amount stolen from Mr. Caughey was over and above what was needed for bounty purposes. We but state a fact well known here, when we say that almost every Democrat in this place, believing that Mr. Caughey should not be obliged to pay this lost money out of his own pocket, *signed his application for relief by the Legislature.—Three*, if we remember correctly, out of the four delegates, from this borough, in the Convention that passed this resolution, put their names to that application, and in doing so of course believed it to be but an act of justice to Mr. Caughey; and if they voted for this resolution, their conduct in the matter, to say the least of it, needs explaining. It is a *local* question, however, the *county at large* having nothing to do with it, and the resolution was more than likely put in the platform only for purposes of deception.

The tenth is too nonsensical to be referred to.

The eleventh is for retrenchment. At the proper time, we shall publish a small chapter or two on that subject which will show what kind of "retrenchment" we would have if certain persons in the "Lost Cause" ranks who are now talking loudly in favor of economy, had political access to the public funds.

The twelfth says "the ticket this day nominated is in every particular worthy the support of the Democrats of the county," &c., &c. The ticket may be as good a one as the material to select from could supply; but we never before saw a set of men placed upon a more stupid, silly platform. In the language of one of the leaders of the party "it has neither principles, wit nor good sense to recommend it to any one." Odell is the only person who is believed to admire it, and as he is its reputed author, it would hardly do for him to kick his own bantling.

CONGRESS met on the 3d inst., as was expected. A considerable number over a quorum in each house were present. When the roll was called the Democrats absented themselves, thinking that without them, the requisite number had not arrived. Discovering their mistake, they returned, took their seats and participated in what was going on. After a discussion of some length between Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden, and others in the Senate. Mr. Anthony offered the following:

Resolved, That the business of this session should be confined to removing the obstructions which have been or are likely to be placed in the way of the fair execution of the acts of reconstruction heretofore adopted by Congress when the same was passed, and that further legislation at this session on the subject of reconstruction or on other subjects is not expedient.

The House of Representatives had previously adopted a resolution similar to this.—Hence it will be seen that Congress at its present session will consider no subjects but those relating to former reconstruction measures. In this it acts wise, as we think.

THE *Local* in speaking of the "Lost Cause" convention held in this place last week says:

"The convention was largely attended" &c. &c.

"Largely attended" indeed, when according to your own showing (look at your list of delegates and the townships they represented) there were *seven* townships in the county from which there was no attendance at all!

THE copperhead fraternity throughout the country are just now endeavoring to organize a new secret political organization which they call the "Mighty Host of Minute Men." It is, of course, a second edition of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Like its illustrious predecessor, it will only add infamy to those who connect themselves with it.

SANTA ANNA appears to have suffered the fate of Maximilian in Mexico. Late intelligence from that turbulent country is to the effect that he was captured soon after reaching Mexico, by the Liberals, and by them shot in pursuance of a sentence by court-martial.

A REPORT prevailed last week that Gen. Custar's command in the southwest had been massacred by the Indians, and that the General himself was among the slain. Later intelligence goes to show that the story was a hoax. Custar, however, has had several engagements with the "red-skins," defeating them in each conflict.

THE case for the prosecution in the trial of Suratt was closed on Saturday, and Mr. Bradley, sr., opened for the defense. The defense will attempt to break down the character of the witnesses for the Government, and to prove Suratt's absence from Washington at the time of the assassination

SEVERAL attempts have already been made in Congress to have the execution of Maximilian endorsed by this country. But they have invariably failed.

THERE is talk in Democratic circles about the propriety of withdrawing Judge Sharswood's name for Supreme Judge, on account of his anti-national currency opinion.

"HADES."

ED. BEAVER ARGUS; In your issue of the 26th inst., I notice an article under the caption of "Hell," by the Rev. Daniel G. Mallery. A portion of his remarks thereon, I can freely endorse, but I think that he committed himself by asserting that the word "Hades" denotes "the unseen world," or "the spirit land, the place of departed spirits." Where does he find the evidence in the Bible for such statements? It is such assertions as these, that have flooded our land with spiritualism, and takes from Jesus Christ the glory of giving life and immortality to his saints at the resurrection. If the term "Hades," so often translated "Hell," had been uniformly translated, we should not have had reason and common sense shocked by the doctrine of endless torture, or the "spirit land," the "place of departed spirits," and all such like heathen mummery. Why do the translators translate, and our theology teach that the Old Testament term *sheol*, means "Hell," and sometimes "grave," and the "spirit world?" Let us compare two texts—one found in the Old Testament, where the term Sheol occurs, and one in the New Testament, where the term Hades is used as the proper correspondent of the term Sheol. In Psalm 16, 10, it is said of the Messiah, "For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, (the original is Sheol,) "neither wilt thou suffer thy Holy one to see corruption." (Is this the Rev. D. G. Mallery's "spirit land?") In acts 2d, 31st, Peter speaking of David, says: "He seeing this before, spoke of the resurrection of Christ, that his soul was not left in hell." Hades, not Gehenna, nor the "spirit world," but the *grave*. Sheol of the Old and Hades of the New Testament, we see, are precisely of the same import.—Now when the word Sheol is translated so often "the grave," why should they not translate the term Hades in the same manner? They did not do so, because they believed in natural immortality of the soul, and if they had translated, "Thou will not leave my soul in the grave," they would say that Christ's soul died as it did. "What! Christ's soul died"—Yes sir, Christ's soul died. "You mean Christ's body? "No sir, whatever constituted Christ, went into Hades the grave, and died; and had the translator been faithful translating here, we should never have heard of Christ's going to the theological hell, or the "spirit world. Rather than give up the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, they would send Christ to hell. Yes to a hell of *endless torment*. But unfortunately for their theory, he got out of it, and so others may. The fact is, *Sheol* and *Hades* never mean a place of suffering, or the "spiri world." The terms signify "covered," "out of sight," and are used in the Scriptures almost uniformly to signify the state of the dead—a state hidden from our view—and this, the testimony of the Bible clearly confirms. It says, Eccl 9, 10, that "in Sheol their is no knowledge," and consequently no suffering, and if spirits, they are dead: but in the Bible we have no account of spirits, only the spirit of God. I must charge our translators with being warped by the doctrine of the natural immortality of the soul. In the passage 1 Cor. 15, 55, wherein it says: "O grave! where is thy victory?" The original term is hades. Why did they not translate it "hell" here, as they did in every other instance, where the term occurs? or "spirit world." Because if they had done so, they would have proved that there is to be a victory over *hell*. In Hosea 13, 14, it says: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave, I will redeem them from death. O death! I will be thy plague.—O grave, I will be thy destruction." Why did they not translate the word sheol in this passage "hell," instead of "grave," because they would not allow the shadow of the idea that a soul could be delivered from hell to be taught in the translation. The term used here is sheol. I will redeem them from death. O grave—O sheol—"I will be thy destruction." Had it been translated hell instead of grave, it would have proved that hell is to be destroyed, and consequently all the wicked in it delivered or destroyed with it. The fact is, sheol nor hades have never any such sense as theologians attach to the term hell. The doctrine of eternal torments or the theological hell, or the spirit world, is not a doctrine of the Bible.

Respectfully Yours,

ECCE DEUS.

The Colorado River—A New Exploration.

In 1864 Mr. Samuel Adams, of San Francisco, floated down the Colorado 350 miles on a small raft. He saw enough of the river to induce him to make a more thorough observation. He has embodied the results in a letter to the Secretary of War, which appears in the San Francisco *Times*. It must be premised that the question of the navigability of the Colorado is not one of pure science. Private interests of great extent are involved.—If it is proved to be navigable a railroad will be built from San Francisco to the river, and the California Navigation Company will lose the monopoly of a very lucrative trade.

Accordingly, Mr. Adams and his coadjutor, Captain Trueworthy, met with the most bitter and unscrupulous opposition at the hands of this company. Their endeavor to procure a suitable steamer for the expedition was thwarted again and again. The insurance companies were influenced to refuse their vessel insurance. Attempts were repeatedly made to injure the vessel's boiler and machinery; her boats were cut loose; the timber, in the more sparsely-wooded parts on the river, was cut down and floated away. The explorers were harassed on their return with vexations suits in the San Francisco courts. They made their exploration, nevertheless, and the results, as reported by Mr. Adams, are as follows:

The party found that in the narrow canons, of which so much has been said, the river increased in depth, and the current was only two and a half miles an hour. That terrible bugbear, the "Explorer's Rock," turned out to be a conical rock, two inches under the surface, one foot across the top, with a channel on either side of from ninety to one hundred and fifty feet in width, and from three to fifteen feet in depth. The worst rapids were ascended in precisely seven minutes. At a trifling expense, says Mr. Adams, the river can be made perfectly navigable for six hundred and eighty miles from its mouth; that is, to the point where it is crossed by the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

This information, if trustworthy, is of great importance. The country along the river is very rich in ores, especially of copper. The valley at its mouth is of almost fabulous fertility. Along the banks are distributed forests of valuable timber.—*Forney's Press.*

—The writer of the above evidently labors under a mistake respecting the distance from the mouth of the Colorado river to the point where the railroad crosses the Green, one of the main tributaries of the Colorado. Instead of the distance being 680 miles, it is about 1500. It has been *practically demonstrated* by Mr. Adams and his co-adjutor Capt. Trueworthy, that the river is navigable *at all seasons*, with steamers, for over 600 miles, and it is the opinion of the former that it can be made navigable for 1500 miles to a point on Green river above the intersection of the Railroad, and to a point on the Grand, near Denver City, Colorado Territory. Our information is derived personally from Mr. Adams, who has originated, and been associated with the enterprise for the last 3 years. The opening up of this important central thoroughfare, (draining as it does, a country of over 600,000 square miles,) will save millions yearly to the Government in the transportation of supplies alone, without taking into consideration the immense mineral and agricultural country it is destined to connect with the Ocean. The advantages flowing from this enterprise are far more advantageous to the country, than a dozen Russian purchases.

The statements made by Mr. Adams in his report to the Secretary of War, and in his communication respecting the Colorado river, can be relied upon, as we know him to be a gentleman of strict integrity. All the leading papers of the country have taken the subject up, and the power which has retarded the enterprise, will soon find it cannot control the will of Congress, as it has the State of California.

ALREADY the guerilla journals of the Democracy in the interior of the State are beginning to attack the character of and indulge in offensive personalities against the Hon. H. W. Williams, our candidate for the Supreme Judgeship. Some of them even venture the bald assertion that he is not popular in his own district—a too weak and palpable untruth to require contradiction.—These pit and peanut papers are nothing unless throwing dirt. We trust that these vulgarities will not be noticed or replied to by the Republican press, still less that any Union paper will be provoked to retaliate.—Let us endeavor to reflect credit on the character of our candidate in the method of conducting the campaign, and not mortify or disgrace him by championing his cause with the manners and arguments of the brothel.—*Phil'a. Press.*

The Two Platforms.

The Republican platform adopted at Williamsport last week, in its strong, vigorous language and earnest loyalty, reflecting the devotion and patriotism of the party, augurs success. In contrast with the Harrisburg abortion it is the living, breathing man, pulsating with life and energy, aside of a cold corpse. It tells of a party fighting for an end, and that end their country, and not of a clique of ruined and disheartened politicians. Positive and clear in all its positions, and its words fairly ringing, it is a power in itself. Our platform will carry a candidate; the Democratic resolutions will sink one. That is the difference.—*Phil'a. Press.*

THE New Orleans *Republican*, in announcing the pardon of Gen. Longstreet, states that "other prominent generals who served in the Confederate army are about to guarantee their sincerity by laying down their arms and acknowledging the Confederacy an irretrievably 'lost cause,' by following the footsteps of Gen. Longstreet, and coming up to the support of Congress and the Republican party."

The Republicans of Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Convention which met at Williamsport this week has given full proof that the party in Pennsylvania has not forsaken those principles which governed its action from 1860 to the end of the war.—Pennsylvania is thoroughly Radical, and her radicalism means over 300,000 men sent to the war, and the utter defeat of Copperheadism at every general election. But Republicanism—Radicalism—has of late a new definition. We have been told that it means hanging, bloodshed, revenge, and confiscation. A few gentlemen in Congress and out of it have made new issues, and inform us that a new creed will be supported by the people. We don't believe this, and Pennsylvania has strengthened our incredulity.

The State Convention met to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. Henry W. Williams of Allegheny is a candidate who deserves election and will honor the position. But the resolutions which it unanimously adopted make the issue one of principles, and we take its admirable platform as a definition of Pennsylvania Republicanism. Let us see what it declares. First, that the South must give such guarantees as will make treason impossible hereafter; second, that Johnson's Administration has been faithless because it refuses to fix in the organic law the great principles which the war has settled; third, that the laws shall not be construed to palliate the guilt of treason; fourth, that the Reconstruction laws are just, and that Congress should meet and decisively defeat the nullification intended by Mr. Stanbery's opinion; fifth, that Sheridan and Sickles should be sustained by the country, and that they deserve the support of Gen. Grant; sixth, that the President's determination to compel the release of Davis, by delaying his trial, was an insult to the natural course of justice; seventh, that protection to American labor should be secured by legislation. These are the main resolutions adopted, and this is the Radicalism of Pennsylvania. Not one word is said of hanging men who have surrendered, not one word of the confiscation of property; and, while we regret that the resolution for impartial suffrage was referred to a committee, we cannot too emphatically indorse the moderation and justice of the platform. The Radicalism of Pennsylvania is as absolute and uncompromising as ever, and it is the nobler and the more deserving of the people's trust that it has not been wedded to the spirit of revenge and bitterness.—We take it for granted that the great object of the Republican party is the Reconstruction of the Union, and Pennsylvania is on the right way to effect it.—*N. Y. Tribune of June 28th.*

Petroleum for Steam Navigation.

BOSTON, July 3.—The third trial of Petroleum for generating steam in navigation was made to-day on board the Government steamer Palas, and the results fully confirmed the great success achieved on the two previous trials. The distance steamed was 44 miles, occupying four hours and ten minutes, consuming eight barrels of petroleum. Greater speed would have been attained but from a derangement of the air-pumps, which were temporarily connected. On motion of Dr. J. V. C. Smith, a meeting of the gentlemen on board was called, of which C. W. Cartwright, late President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, was chosen President. Brief addresses, relating to the importance of the invention now being tested, were made by Messrs. Smith, Cartwright, Prof. Josiah P. Cooke of Harvard College, and others. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great interest the third sea trial of the U. S. Steamer Palas, using crude petroleum as fuel instead of coal, and cheerfully bear witness that in our judgment the apparatus is simple, practical, efficient and safe; that a run of between 40 and 50 miles on the open sea, at a speed 50 per cent greater than ever was made on this steamer with coal, and with a steady, uniform pressure of steam, demonstrates the practicability of using petroleum as fuel, and the great value of the invention.

Resolved, That the commercial and manufacturing interest of Massachusetts and the whole country demand cheap freights, with rapid transition, and that the experiment we have to-day witnessed gives promise of great results to be attained by this discovery.

Resolved, That the thanks of the commercial world are due Col. H. R. Foote and his associates for this discovery, which must produce an important revolution in ocean and river steam navigation.

A resolution of thanks to the United States naval officers attached to the Palas, for courtesies extended, was also passed. The trial to-day was made under the supervision of Chief-Engineer Kellogg.

Where the Money Went to.

As our up-street neighbor has been "weeping his eyes almost out" about three dollars he contributed toward the relief of the destitute in the South, we can now tell him where his money has gone to. Mr. Joseph S. Travelli, the agent, into whose hands the money raised here was placed, has made his official report, and from it we clip the following extract:

"Though not directly connected with our work, or coming into our accounts, it may be proper to state that within the last few months the sum of nearly $2,000 ($1,951 96) has been contributed and sent through your general agent for the "relief of the destitute in the South, without regard to race or color." This money was contributed mainly by the Harmony Society at Economy, and by individuals, and churches, a large part of it through the Young Men's Christian Association. It was nearly all sent, at the direction of the donors, to W. F. Mitchell, our superintendent; the remainder to Oscar M. Waring, at Florence, Alabama. Mr. Mitchell's statement of the expenditures of the fund have been received with full vouchers and statements in detail. Hundreds were relieved. These were found, after diligent inquiry for the most needy, in various parts of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Our own teachers, teachers of other associations, clergymen, officers and agents of the Bureau, were the parties through whom the distribution was effected. In one place thirty seven families were supplied, in another fourteen, under the personal supervision of Mr. Mitchell. In Macon, Georgia, forty to seventy persons were supplied, daily, for nearly two weeks, under the direction of Major General Lewis, of the Bureau. Mr. Waring reports a number of cases of widows and orphans of rebel soldiers, and sick, superannuated and cast off colored people. On the whole, we do not believe that any considerable portion of the large sums contributed by the North this winter and spring for the destitute has been more wisely distributed among the real sufferers."

A Memorable Anniversary

July 3d was the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg—a battle which saved the country and made our State illustrious forever in history. Are the fruits of the dreadful conflict of which Gettysburg was but an incident to be frittered away by designing politicians or lost by our own apathy? That is the question for Pennsylvanians to-day. Do we believe with the Democratic National Convention of 1864, held at Chicago, that the war was a failure? Do we believe with the State Democratic Convention of 1866, that its history was debt, slaughter, and disgrace? Will we endorse these yet unrepudiated confessions of Democratic faith by electing to our Supreme bench a lawyer of that peculiar school which believes that the conscription was unconstitutional, that our legal-tenders are unconstitutional, and that the nation has no power to protect its own life? Will we next October disown the field and victory of Gettysburg? Are we willing that the verdict obtained there by blood and toil shall be reversed in our courts?—*Phil'a. Press.*

Reconstruction—A Bill Finally Agreed on by the Reconstruction Committee.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Washington special to the *Times*, dated July 6th, says that the Reconstruction Committee had a session this morning, and promptly agreed upon a bill to be reported on Monday, as follows:

Section one declares the true intent and meaning of Congress to have been that the provisional government hereafter existing in the rebel States were illegal and void, and that they were to be continued, subject in all respects to the military commanders and the authority of Congress only.

Section two provides that the act to which this is supplimental, and also that of March 20, shall be construed to authorize the military commanders, whenever they deem it necessary, to remove or suspend any official, State or municipal, exercising authority by virtue of such provisional government, and to appoint others to fill their places; and that such commanders shall also have power to prohibit, suspend or set aside any act of such government, or of any subordinate authority thereof; the intent of the aforesaid act being that such governments shall be continued subordinate to the military, and all acts done by such commanders shall be deemed valid.

Section 3 provides that boards of registration shall admit to registry only such persons as they shall deem entitled to registration under the provisions of the acts aforesaid; taking the oath prescribed by the act of March 3d shall not be regarded as conclusive of the right of registration, but as *prima facie* evidence; they may receive such evidence under oath as they may deem proper from persons applying to be registered or others; boards of registration may strike from the lists the names of persons already registered, who in their judgement improperly took the oath, and are not entitled to be registered, and they shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government. Evidence to prove participation in the late rebellion on the part of those applying for registration shall not be required, parole evidence shall be sufficient.

Sec. 4 provides that no Civil Court of the United States or any State shall have jurisdiction of any proceedings, civil or criminal, against any such District Commander for any official act done under these acts.

Sec. 5 declares that no district commander shall be removed from the command assigned to him without the advice and consent of the Senate, or unless cashiered or dismissed, or unless he consents thereto.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate also agreed upon a bill understood to be similar to that introduced by Mr. Edmunds, and less stringent in several particulars than the above.

Brigham Young Excommunicates Some of His Disciples—The Indians—British Officer Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The Salt Lake *Vidette* of June 15th says: On Sunday afternoon Brigham Young preached a lengthy sermon, boldly and openly announcing that Amasa Lyman, Orson Hyde and Orson Pratt had apostacized and had cut off from the church. Orson Hyde had been chosen President of a quorum of twelve apostles last April. Pratt is one of the twelve. Lyman had been one of the apostles also. Young was severe on Hyde, but particularly so on Pratt. He denounced the latter as an unbeliever, now in possession of the Devil.

Crops in Utah promise to be better than for five years. Judge Kenners, Government Peace Commissioner, thinks he can make peace with the Crow Indians, but says the Cheyennes must be whipped before he can treat with them.

The Steamer Octavia, from Fort Benton, arrived at St. Joseph yesterday with a cargo of furs and seventy-five thousand dollars in gold dust. The Indians are comparatively quiet in the upper country. The Octavia also had the remains of Capt. W. D. Spear, of the British army, murdered on the boat near Fort Rice by a soldier.

A Neutral's Opinion of Judge Sharswood.

The Germantown *Telegraph* fairly states the question at issue between Sharswood and Williams, as rival candidates for Judge of the Supreme Bench, in the following paragraph:

Though the *Telegraph* is not a partisan journal, we are free to say that we cannot recommend any one to vote for a judge with any probability of his *siding on the Supreme Bench with the men there who ruled against the constitutionality of the legal tender and conscription acts during the period of the Nation's peril.*—Judge Sharswood might not do so, but we believe he would, as we know him to be a thorough-paced Democrat at all points. We take occasion to say this much in advance when the canvass is only beginning, that our readers may understand us as being under no election excitement, and writing solely from our devotion to National principles.

—The above expresses the true idea. *Any man who, during a period of great peril to the national life, could or would not sacrifice mere opinion for its safety,* IS NOT FIT TO BE TRUSTED. Judge Sharswood did what he could to embarrass the national credit at a time when it was essential to the national safety that the confidence of financiers should be strong in its favor. For thus acting, *he is not fit to be trusted.—Har. Tel.*

Santa Anna.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

Official dispatches received by the Government to-day show that it is not improbable that serious complications may arise out of the conduct of the Mexicans in taking Santa Anna off of the Virginia, and in insulting the American flag.

Gen. Grant received dispatches also to-day showing that the Mexicans, elated with their recent triumph, have acted most offensively towards American officers and soldiers along the Rio Grande. The official from whence this news comes fears that if the Mexican continue this course there will be an outbreak.

Gen. Thos. Francis Meagher Drowned.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA, July 5.—Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary and acting Governor of this Territory, accidently fell from the deck of the steamer Thompson, at Fort Benton, on the evening of the 1st inst., and was drowned. He had been absent for the past fortnight on public business, and had succeeded in procuring arms for the troops engaged in defense of the Territory, and transacting other military business demanded by our present exigency. His death is greatly lamented, and the public demonstrations in honor of his distinguished character and serveces are generally felt. At last accounts his remains had not been found, the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current preventing any rescue.

THE Mexican Government begins its era of peace with unquestionable resolution. A volley of muskets makes short work of its enemies. Santa Anna was shot before he had scarcely time to issue a proclamation, and upon the ground, probably correct, that he intended a counter-revolution. It is very questionable whether his death was necessary to the safety of the Republic. He was an old man—nearly 70 years—had long ceased to be feared by any party, and it is still very doubtful whether his departure for Mexico was not altogether the result of a foul conspiracy against the old man's property. The Republicans have begun without showing mercy. It remains to be seen whether this severity is the evidence of strength or weakness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Shall We have a Free Railroad Law?

To-day what as much as anything is the distinguished characteristic of our country is the zeal with which inland trade is competed for. The great railroad corporations are putting forth all their energies to penetrate the distant producing regions and form connections to control the ebb and flow of internal trade and travel. Communities great and small are contributing to the extent of their ability to encourage the competition, and, except in Pennsylvania, where legislation is asked for as a general thing it is freely given, —given not solely to obtain and control the trade and travel between the West and seaboard; not solely to build roads and form connections across the Continent, but to develope home resources, to stimulate local improvement, and foster home enterprise.

We are compelled to except Pennsylvania, for the Legislature of this State has been presistently deaf to the petitions of the people for the kind of legislation that will permit the building of railroads, except in the interest of the great Central Monopoly.—Had the Legislature fifteen months ago passed the Free Railroad Law, hundreds of miles of new railroads would be under contract at this moment; and vast regions of our State, before undeveloped, but rich in the wealth of minerals and the forest, would be teeming with new life, henceforth to contribute untold millions to the individual and collective wealth of the State.

After repeated failures the people at last have an opportunity presented to them to secure a general Free Railroad Law. The decision of the question will rest with the next Legislature. The Republican party in their late State Convention declared unequivocally for the Free System, and the local conventions have thus far been equally explicit. On the contrary, the Democratic State Convention ignored the question altogether, and the local conventions, as a general thing, are doing the same thing. It is a Republican measure therefore, and in no way can a Free Law be obtained but by sustaining the Republican party. That and the question whether the National Currency, in accordance with the opinion of Judge Sharswood, shall be declared bogus, constitute the issue in this State in the pending canvass. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people to stop to argue it.—*Phila. Com.*

THE argument that the Rebel States no longer need military government has had many refutations, to which are added the murderous attack upon a peaceable procession of colored men at Franklin, Tennessee, and the disclosure of the condition of Texas, in the Republican Convention of that State. The delegates from many counties report that justice is a farce, and that the lives of Union men are in perpetual danger. The son of Mr. Ritchie, one of the delegates, was recently murdered for no other reason than that he had served in the Union Army, and his murderer lives in safety. That Governor Throckmorton refused to interfere in this case confirms the necessity of the policy Gen. Sheridan has adopted in Texas.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID STRONG, late of Pulaski township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.

MARGARET SLAGUTER, Admrx.
JOHN TINSTMAN, Admr.
jy10'67-6t.

Estrays.

TWO COWS.—One a Red, with white and roan white along her belly, and white face, and the other, a black brindle, with white face and white streak around one eye, a point whitish on one leg and about seven years old. They come to be milked and by whom they are milked each day.

JOHNSTON WEIR,
SETH W. HEWS.
jy10'67-3t.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

LOCAL BOUNTY TAX OF NEW SEWICKLEY township, for the years 1865 and 1866, Daniel Brenner, Treasurer for current years.

	DR.	CR.
To amount received of Collector,		$5500 00
To amount received of John Garrard,		4700 00
To amount received of M'Gowan's bond,		500 00
		72
By bonds, &c., paid by him,	$5850 72	
By discount and per centage,	585 07	
By services rendered,	5 00	
Cash to auditors,	3 00	
Cash paid L. Morgan,	50 00	
Amount of balance due 1864,	783 93	
	7277 72	10272 72
Daniel Brenner, Treasurer for 1866		DR.
Amount received of Collector,		$4125 00
Amount subscription,		1000 00
Amount bond,		500 00
		5625 00
By bonds redeemed,	5000 00	
Interest,	300 00	
Per cent. allowed for coll. and dis.	562 50	
Auditors fees,	3 00	
Balance on account for 1865,	1756 43	
	7621 93	7621 93
Balance due township,		1996 21

T. F. ROBINSON,
JOHN KNOVESHOW.
jy5'67-3t.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength a special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and Sack. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the College, opposite side of street.

jy10'67-tf.

SPRING FASHIONS!

1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER.

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mrs. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please favor me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

MRS. S. REES.
mar 13'67-1y.

DOCTOR A. W. ACHESON,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the COURT HOUSE.

jy3'67-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Ephraim Smith, by note or otherwise, are requested to call at the Fallston Woolen Mill, without delay, and settle their indebtedness.

EPHRAIM SMITH.
jy5'67-3mos.

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, JULY 10, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

WM. BINGHAM, JR., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

Bounty Account—New Sewickley Tp.
Estray Notice—White & Irwin.
Special Notice—Watt Gealy.
Administrators Notice—Slaughter & Tintsman.
New Store—Dawson & Richardson.
Special Notices—B. S. Ranger.

COMMUNION SERVICES.—On last Sabbath forenoon communion services were held in the Presbyterian Church of this place; and on next Sabbath similar exercises will be held in the M. E. Church here.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday morning last, an infant child of Mr. John Clark, of this place died very suddenly. The attending physicians, we understand, attribute its death to laughing gas inhaled by its mother the day before while having some teeth extracted in Pittsburgh.

DR. A. W. ACHESON.—We omitted to call attention last week to the card of Dr. A. W. Acheson, who has located in this place. The Dr. is a son of the President Judge of this district, and is said by those who are personally acquainted with him, to be a gentleman of fine abilities, has a good medical education, and is deeply interested in his profession.

FESTIVAL IN BRIDGEWATER.—A festival was held in the Bridgewater M. E. Church on Tuesday evening of last week, which is said to have been a very pleasant affair. Everything was in apple-pie order; and the sum realized, over and above expenses, was near $100.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The soldiers' orphans of the Phillipsburgh School celebrated the 4th in a becoming manner. We would have been much gratified to have been with them on the occasion, but prior engagements prevented us. We hear that the celebration was creditable to all—teachers, pupils, and visitors.

BARN BURNED.—During the early part of last week the dwelling house of Mr. S. Taylor of South Beaver township, this county, took fire from the kitchen flue, and burned to the ground. It was a two-story frame building, containing four rooms. All the furniture and clothing in the second story were lost; that which was on the first floor was saved.

RAIN STORM.—A heavy storm of wind, rain and lightning passed over this place on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Considerable damage was done to shade trees, timber, &c., in this vicinity by the wind. The rain gave vegetation a new start, and everything in the "growing line" is coming forward quite rapidly.

A PRAISEWORTHY MOVEMENT.—The leading business men of New Brighton have entered into an agreement with each other, to the effect that between the 8th of July and the 15th of September, they will close their places of business at half past seven o'clock each evening, except on Saturday evenings. Their example should be imitated, in this particular, by the business men in all of our villages. Let the clerks have recreation and rest during the hot season at least.

CHANGING HIS LOCATION.—We regret to announce that Dr. B. Feight of this place has determined upon leaving us and locating in Allegheny city. The Dr. is a well-read and skillful physician, and in addition, is a citizen of whom any community may well take pride. The people of Allegheny will find in him, as have the people of Beaver, a gentleman in every way worthy of their confidence and patronage.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT ROCHESTER.—A fatal accident happened to a lad named Robert Scott, at Rochester, this county, on the Fourth. He had purchased a half pound of powder, which he carried with some fire crackers and matches in his pocket. When at the corner of New York and Water streets, the matches ignited, causing the powder to explode and burning him fearfully. He sprang into the river and extinguished the fire. He lingered until three o'clock Saturday morning, when he died of his injuries.

THE FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVAL.—The Festival held in one of the seminaries of this place on the evening of the 4th of July, was continued till the evening of the 5th. Quite a crowd was in attendance both evenings. About one hundred and seventy-five dollars, less the expenses were realized. The proceeds are to be applied to the M. E. Church of this borough.

THE FRUIT CROP.—The fruit crop in this locality, some time ago, looked quite promising. Recently, however, the apples and peaches have commenced falling from the trees, and from present appearances, the fruit crop in these particulars will be quite a short one. Cherries, too, are very scarce; while gooseberries, currants, &c., are to be found almost everywhere in great abundance.

In all that makes a first-class school we think the State Normal School at Edenboro is unexcelled. We are glad to see that it is well appreciated and patronized. Parents can not send their children to a better place. Persons intending to go away to school should get a circular of the Normal School. Write for information to Prof. J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa. *Meadville Republican.*

ASYLUMS.—It has been proposed, out west, to build an asylum for "*broken down young men.*" We have such an institution now in this State, at Columbus, very liberally patronized by that class of young men. They generally go there from one to ten years, to see how they like it. *Salem (O.) Rep.*

We have two in this State at the present time; and from the "*serious indications*" we take it that a half dozen more will soon be needed.

ALLEGED "DEVIL."—In a late number of the Salem (O.) *Republican*, we notice that the administrators of the estate of Simeon Jennings, dec'd, have recently divided one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars among the heirs of the deceased. About an equal amount is to be distributed at some future time. Some of these heirs receive as much as forty thousand dollars.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said"—
"I wish I had been one of them."

A NEW INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.—"Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, was shot, by sentence of court-martial, on the 19th. The Mexican government refused to give up his body."—*Local.*

We have heard of and seen persons shot with *bullets* in our time, but Maximilian is the first person we have heard of as having been shot with a "sentence." Can the *Local* tell us how the "sentence" was fired, and where it struck?

OUT ON BAIL.—Alexander Long, who has been in jail for some time past, on two charges of assault and battery, was permitted to depart on the 4th inst., by giving bonds for his appearance at court. The offence charged against him were committed at the time Hight and Chandler's circus and menagerie was at Rochester. At that time Long is said to have made an assault upon Mr. Doncaster, of that place, and also upon the officer sent to arrest him.

PROGRAMME FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—*Ed. Argus:* The committee appointed to arrange the order of exercises, submit the following programme: Select Reading by Miss Whipple; Class-drill in Orthography by Miss Reynolds; Declamation by Mr. T. J. Risinger; Lecture on Phys. Geo. (continued) by Mr. B. Lakin; Reading the "Periodical" by Miss Tucker; Answering questions from the Query-box. Those *who will* favor us with contributions to the "Periodical," please address Miss Tucker through the post-office. Institute to commence at the Public School house, in Beaver, Pa., Monday the 15th, at 7 P. M.

MT. UNION COLLEGE.—We are indebted to Dr. D. L. Dempsey, of this place, for the annual catalogue of Mt. Union College, at Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio.—From it we gather that during the year there were 529 different students in attendance. Of these, 160 observe a neutrality on the question. They are as follows: J. H. Hartzler, Smiths Ferry; M. McCauley, Rochester; Mary E. Littell, Smiths Ferry; C. Rauscher, Unionville; P. Scroggs, Smiths Ferry; and Clara Thomas, Freedom, Pa.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, of this place, is a member of the board of trustees, and the Rev. John Williams, of Rochester, this county, is a member of the Conference [illegible] supervision. The institution appears to [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.—A friend at Harrisburg, sends us the following statement of the number of troops furnished by Pennsylvania during the war for the Union. It is compiled from the Adjutant General's Report, and will be found correct in every particular.

1861.
Under call of President of April 15, 1861, for three months 90,978
Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, sent into U. S. service under call of the President of July 22, 1861, for three years 15,856
Organized under act of Congress of July 22, 1861, for three years ..... 93,759—130,594

1862.
Under call of President of July 7, 1862, for three years, including 18 nine months' regiments 40,383
Organized under draft ordered August 4, 1862, for nine months 15,100
Independent companies for three years 1,358
Recruits forwarded by superintendents of recruiting service 9,959
Enlistments in organization of other States and in Regular Army ..... 5,600—71,100

1863.
Organized under special authority from War Dep't. for three years 1,066
Under call of President of June, 1863, for six months 4,484
Under call of President of June, 1863, for "Emergency" 7,093
Recruits forwarded by superintendents of recruiting service 4,458
Enlistments in Regular Army 934
Militia called out in June, 1863, for ninety days ..... 23,042—43,046

1864.
Re-enlistments in old organizations for three years 17,670
Organized under special authorities from War Dep't. for three years 9,807
Under call July 27, 1864, for one year 16,094
Under call July 6, 1864, for one hundred days 7,675
Recruits forwarded by superintendents of recruiting service 26,567
Drafted men and substitutes 10,651
Recruits for Regular Army ..... 2,974—91,704

1865. (Up to April, when recruiting for Vols. ceased.)
Under call of President of Dec. 19, 1864, for one year 9,645
Recruits forwarded by superintendents of recruiting service 9,133
Drafted men and substitutes 6,675
Recruits for Regular Army ..... 387—25,840

Total number of men furnished 362,284

The 25,000 militia in service in September, 1862, are not included in the above statement.

THE FREEDMEN.—Jos. S. Travelli, Esq., agent of the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Pennsylvania, has made a report of his operations among the freedmen of the Southern States. In this report he speaks very encouragingly of the past, and has high hopes of the future. He pays this tribute to a young colored man, a native of this county, and well remembered by the citizens of our neighboring village, Rochester:

"Perhaps all things considered, the most interesting and satisfactory portion of our work has been at Florence, Ala. Last November Mr. O. M. Waring, a young colored man, a native of Beaver county, Pa., and a graduate at Oberlin, went to Florence, making his own arrangements, securing a school house and commenced with some 40 pupils. This increased to 80 or 90 without assistants. They learned remarkably well. He organized a normal class. He selected two of the best as assistant teachers. These have done finely. So successful was Mr. Waring that a number came from neighboring places to board in Florence and to go to school. The number has steadily increased. At last report there were 201. From the testimony of a number of the most prominent white citizens, including Gov. Patton, the local press, and our Superintendent, this has been one of the most successful Freedmen's school in the south-west. For attention, neatness, excellent order, punctuality and rapid progress in reading writing, arithmetic, geography and other studies, as well as in manners and general information, we doubt whether it has had many superiors. Mr. Waring seems to be a person of unusual ability, energy perseverance and tact, and well qualified to exert an influence for good among his race in the South. Ought not such a man to be continued in the work there? If the means can be obtained, we wish to establish other schools in the neighborhood under his care. We know of none more needy or more likely soon to become self-supporting."

BOY DROWNED IN THE OHIO RIVER.—Benton R. Temple, aged thirteen years, son of Wm. Temple, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City (Manchester), was drowned in the Ohio river, about five o'clock on Sunday evening. It appears that he was bathing in the river, in company with several companions, near Brunot's Island, and was trying to swim from the Manchester shore to the bar on the island. When about half the distance over, he appeared to be taken with cramps, and disappeared from view. Search was made for his body but it could not be found. Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a man who was out in a skiff fishing, discovered the body floating in the river about one and a half miles below the place where he was drowned, and brought it to Manchester in his skiff. The deceased resided with his brother-in-law, John Pace, on Sheffield street, Manchester, where the funeral will be held to-day at ten o'clock.—*P. & a. Com* 9th.

THE FOURTH.—The 4th of July in this place was spent in various ways. Most of our merchants opened up their stores early in the day, and kept hammering away at good trades until away in the night. Others of our people closed up their places of business, and went with their families to the Sabbath School picnic, of which there were quite a number, and thus contributed to their own enjoyment and their children's amusement. Still others went off to where the "ardent" could be had without "prescriptions," and returned late at night, feeling, no doubt, that "sumptuary laws prescribing what a man shall eat, *drink* and wear," are nuisances, anti-Democratic, and destructive of the naturally inherent rights of freemen." On the whole, we believe, good humor everywhere prevailed, and the last 4th passed off very much like a great many other 4ths have done before.

HEAVY STORM IN NEW BRIGHTON.—On Wednesday, 3d inst., a storm of wind and hail passed over a portion of the town, and blew down a greater part of the new Methodist Church that was built to the square. The joists and window frames were much broken, and the eastern wall fell on the depot building, but no injury accrued to it. It is thought that the entire brick wall will have to be taken down and lain over again in order to make the building safe. The amount of damage to the edifice is estimated at more than two thousand dollars. Great effort and perseverance were requisite to obtain means sufficient to carry forward the work in the first place, and the loss will be seriously felt by the members of the church. The large brick building on Broadway that is in process of erection by Robert Edgar, for a mercantile house, was partly blown down, and fell with a crash on the drug store occupied by Jos. Devinny, and broke and shattered the slate roof. Shade and fruit trees were twisted off and blown up by the roots, but no lives lost.

THE WOOL TRADE.—The wool trade of our own locality is growing more brisk than we supposed it would some two weeks ago. A good deal of wool is just now finding its way into market, and it is very likely that within the next two weeks a large majority of the farmers of our county will have disposed of their clips, notwithstanding the low prices they are receiving for it.

Messrs. Orr & Dawson, of this place, commenced buying a few days ago, and we believe have already stored away some 15,000 pounds. At other points in the county, the same rush to sell prevails. The price paid varies but little from what was offered at the beginning of the season, viz., from 40 to 50 cents per pound.

HARVEST.—The heavy rains that have prevailed in this locality for the past few days, have retarded harvest field operations. Farmers who were ready a few days ago to commence cutting grass, have deemed it prudent to leave it stand until the weather assumes a more settled aspect. Clear weather is only wanting now to inaugurate the haying season. But little of our wheat or rye is yet ripe enough to cut. By Monday next or the middle of the week at farthest, the fields will be ready for the harvesters. The weevil is doing considerable damage to late wheat, but taking it as a whole, the crop will be a heavy one for the number of acres sown.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR. We are pleased to learn by the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 5th inst., the announcement of the appointment of Col. H. M. Hoyt as an additional law Judge in the eleventh Judicial District. Col. Hoyt is a gentleman of large abilities and experience—ranks high in his profession. He was a faithful soldier of the Union during the entire war. This recognition of his merits and services is highly creditable to the Executive.

MURDER AT WHEELING.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday gives the particulars of the finding of a dead body in a culvert on the Hempfield railroad, the day before. The head was cut off and laying beside the body. The man's name was unknown, and none of the circumstances connected with his murder have been developed.

DIED.

MASON—In Industry township, this county, on the 12th of June, 1867 Hussey, son of Samuel Mason, aged 3 months and 22 days.

CLARK—On the 5th inst., in the borough, Cora, infant child of J. B. and Lydia Clark.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITOR ARGUS.—On looking over the *Argus* I find that Mr. Odell the editor of the *Local* was a delegate to the State Convention which was held at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge, and that he was a member of the committee on resolutions. That convention passed no resolutions in favor of a Free Railroad law. There was not even a resolution offered in favor of such a law by any delegate so far as I have been able to find out and I have made dilligent inquiry in regard to this matter.

I have always been a Democrat and never voted for a Republican in my life but once, and that was for personal reasons, not necessary to state now. But I am deeply interested in the passage of a general Railroad law, and so is every man on our side of the river.

You have plenty of Railroads on your side of the Ohio but we have none and labor under great inconvenience on that accord. We have no outlet and can't get *anywhere* without travelling a great distance and crossing on to the north-side of the river. We can raise the cpital to make the Road if we can, but get the power. I cannot consistently support any party or the candidates of any party that will ignore this important question, and I speak for many other Democrats beside myself. We are all interested in this matter in our neighborhood. Republicans as well as Democrats. Mr. Odell has been all along contending in the *Local* for a free Railroad Law; with this I was well pleased, and thought he was sincere in his advocacy of this measure. But how can I think so now when he was a delegate to the State convention and never offered any resolution in favor of such an act. It don't amount to anything to talk about it in a country paper and offer resolutions in a county convention and talk loud in favor of such a measure when at home if they repudiate all when they are sent as a delegate to a State convention or State Legislature.—It looks very much as if all Odell cared about is to get our votes and that he expects to deceive us by talking in favor of it in his paper and offering resolutions in a county convention that don't amount to anything and oppose it when he had power.

The people of this side of the river are a reading people, they take other papers beside the *Local* and know what is going on in the world and are not to be deceived long by the false pretenses and clap-trap of dishonest and designing politicians.

I have not been able to find out anything about when or who elected Odell as our delegate or whether he was instructed to vote against a free Railroad Law or not. I don't think the masses of the Democratic party knew anything about it. But I do know and Odell knows that the people of Beaver county are deeply interested in a free Railroad Law. I am opposed and the people are opposed to the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly rulling in this matter any longer. And if the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has been sold out body and breeches to it without any opposition by our own delegate it is time it was known.

I am not in the habit of writing for newspapers and am a plain man but if you publish this I will have more to say on this important subject. A DEMOCRAT.

EDITOR ARGUS: Many of the Republican Journalists are howling over the release of Jeff. Davis, and at Greely for becoming one of his securities, and clamoring for the punishment of rebels in the South, and for the confiscation of their property. This is probably all right in itself. But what equality or justice is there in enforcing the penalties of the law against the misguided rebels of the south, whilst traitors and copperhead of the North are allowed to go unwhipped of justice? Is not the conduct of the latter more despicable, and in reality, more deserving of punishment than the former? Although reared and educated in the North, they sympathized, aided, and abetted in every way possible, the enemies of our government. They used every means to check loyal men in their efforts to overthrow the rebellion and save the Union. They rejoiced at rebel victories, bewailed the success of the Union armies, opposed the draft, aided, concealed, shielded and encouraged deserters, declared the war a failure, demanded the withdrawal of our troops, that treason might be triumphant.—They vilified Mr. Lincoln, rejoiced at his assassination, and deified Jeff. Davis and J. Wilkes Booth. They declared that the rebels were right, and that the supporters of the government were wrong. What kind of justice would there be in hanging Davis, Breckenridge, Benjamin and the like, whilst Vallandigham, Reed, Woods, Bigler, and the whole gang go unpunished? Why should the ignorant and uneducated of the rebel states who knew not what they were fighting for, be hung, whilst such small fry rebels as *J. H. Odell*, and the traitorous rebels of the North are allowed to go unpunished?

Let there be consistency on the part of Union men. QUERIST.

ROCHESTER PA. July 4, 1867.

EDITOR ARGUS.—The editor of the *Local* embraces every opportunity of saying something disparaging to the colored race. He does not only make unmanly thrusts at the freed people of the Southern States, but those immediately surrounding him generally come in for a full share of his billingsgate.—This is notoriously true I wish to ask him a simple question or two: Were you not at a *colore* in this place a few weeks ago? And if so, did you not take a seat near by a colored person, and deport yourself in a manner that deserved different treatment from that you received? More anon.

A FRIEND OF THE WEAK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Mackerel, in half or quarter barrels, for harvest, at Ranger's.

☞For Queensware, go to Ranger's, Bridgewater.

☞If you want Bargains in Millinery and Trimmings, go to Gealy's, as he is closing out at low prices. Sign of the Red Post, Bridgewater.

☞Ranger has a few barrels of New Orleans Molasses left, purchased direct from the plantations.

☞Go to Gealy's for Ladies' and Misses' Hats, cheap.

☞For cheap Dry Goods, go to Ranger's. He is receiving every week fresh supplies.

☞Raisins and Prunes at Ranger's, in Bridgewater.

☞A few pieces of those splendid Summer Dress Goods left at Gealy's. Very cheap.

PEACHES and Dried Apples at Ranger's, Bridgewater.

IF you stand in need of choice Teas, go to Rangers; he keeps the best.

☞Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, at Gealy's. Call and see. Sign of the Red Post, Bridgewater.

BISHOPRICKS, Baking Powder, for buscuits, at Ranger's.

RANGER has the best country smoked Sides and Shoulders in the market.

☞Gealy can be found at the Sign of the Red Post, Water street, Bridgewater.

A VARIETY of Canned Fruit kept at Ranger's, in Bridgewater.

FOR strictly choice Coffee, go to Ranger's—he keeps it.

☞Ladies' Cloths at Gealy's. Call and secure a bargain before they are all gone.

AN endless variety of Sugars, Prunes, the cheapest to the best, and will suit for all purposes, at Rangers.

THE VERY LATEST!
6TH
GRAND OPENING OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
GEALY'S
NEW
Millinery, Trimming
AND
SHOE EMPORIUM!
TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHAALENBERGER'S WATER ST., Sign of the RED POST, BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DUNN, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest Spring Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords, Laces, Chenelle, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT, BUCKLES, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies' Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Just received, a large lot, very cheap. Call and see.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST Waterstreet, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!
THE FIRST PREMIUM Over a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
AGENTS—JOHN MOORE, Beaver; MORGAN CRAIG, New Brighton. [June5'67:6m

Dry Goods Store For Sale.

ALL the Goods in the Store lately owned and kept in the borough of Beaver by Hon BENJ. ADAMS, will be offered wholesale, for a short time, at *private sale*. The Stock consists of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., and will be sold at reasonable figures. A complete list of the goods can be seen at the Prothonotary's office. If the purchaser so desires, the room lately occupied as the Store room, will be rented, and may be continued for the same purpose.
july3d'67:3t. M. WEYAND, Executor.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the Fallston Woolen Mill, formerly owned by Ephraim Smith, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture Woolen Goods in the best possible manner; comprising Blankets, Cloth, Jeans, Yarn, Etc.

We also keep on hand goods of our own manufacture to exchange for wool or cash. CASS & LOBBET.
July 1, 67:3mos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES DUNCAN, late of South Beaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN DUNCAN, Adm'r.
jy5'67:6t. Ohio tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS MIDDLETON, late of the borough of Fallston, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are notified to make payment without delay, and any person having claims will present them duly authenticated. WM. HENRY, Adm'r.
jy5'67:6t. Fallston.

LIME, LIME.

THE undersigned thankful for past favors, takes pleasure in informing the people in Borough township and vicinity, that he still continues to manufacture and sell the best article of LIME, at the

"POWER LIME KILNS."

In Vanport, two miles west of Beaver, Pa. All orders promptly and carefully filled. The best of lime now made can be bought at my Kilns at 25 cts per bushel.
je26'67:3mos. AMOS DOUTT.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Hon. BENJ. ADAMS, dec'd., late of Beaver boro., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WEYAND, Executor,
Je19'67:6t Beaver boro.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH SMITH, late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES DILLON, } Adm'rs.
JOHN W. SMITH. }
Je19'67:6t.

WANTED.

A FEW GOOD AGENTS FOR MARSHALL'S GREAT PORTRAIT of LINCOLN, established as the standard Portrait, pronounced by the best critics, a master-piece of modern art, and selling rapidly.—Teachers will find this an honorable and lucrative business during the summer vacation. Address immediately, A. H. HUBBARD,
General Agent for Western Pa.
110 Wood street,
jy3'67:6t. Pittsburg

THE VERY DRY GOODS!
—AT—
F. A. Fortune's
—IN THIS—
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW DELAINES,
and NEW MUSLINS.

Greatly Reduced PRICES!

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

Having secured the Agency for the

Empire Sewing Machine

I respectfully solicit an examination of the same by the public.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simplicity and perfection combined.

In a mechanical point of view, the advantages we claim for the "EMPIRE MACHINE," are—

1st.—The method of driving the Needle Bar by a compound crank, which produces the same action as heretofore obtained by means of a Cam; but in a more durable and noiseless manner.

2d.—We use a rotating shaft above the table, and thus are enabled to give all the room required under the arm; without detriment to the durability of Machines; having a bearing directly over the Needle Bar.

3d.—Our Feed Wheel is a friction feed, and so constructed there is but one joint in transmitting the motion from the rock shaft to the wheel, and unlike all others, cannot be effected by oil or dust.

4th.—The Rock Shaft that works the Feed motion also drives the Shuttle. The bearings of this Shaft and Centres are hardened steel and adjustable, so that we can take up the lost motion at will.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:
1. Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2. Liability to get out of order.
3d. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the lock or shuttle stitch which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarest to the finest number.

IT HEMS, FELLS, BINDS, BRAIDS, TUCKS, QUILTS, PLAITS, and GATHERS.

Having neither cam nor cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

F. A. Fortune's,
RED FRONT,
Dry Goods Store,
ROCHESTER, PA.

NOTICE.

BUCKEWATER, PA., May 21st, 1867.

The Partnership

Heretofore existing under the firm name of

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Was this day

Dissolved by Mutual Consent,

JOSH STILES having sold his entire interest in the same. The undersigned will continue the business, at the old stand, under the firm name of

Shallenberger Bros.

And will strive to merit, to a still greater extent, the confidence and patronage of the community.

WM. S. SHALLENBERGER

Will, as before, give his

EXCLUSIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE BUSINESS,

And the constant aim of the new firm will be to

BUILD UP A PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE TRADE.

UPON

PRINCIPLES STRICTLY HONORABLE AND PROGRESSIVE.

They here state a few of the general principles they adopt, as essential to success:

1st. To buy and sell closely for cash, or its equivalent, in order to command the lowest prices and best markets.

2d. To exercise good taste and great discrimination in buying choice goods, and in keeping a full and varied stock.

3d. To carefully avoid the practice of misrepresenting, or of deceitfully concealing the real quality of goods, in order to effect sales.

And finally, in all respects, to do an honest and legitimate business, which will best serve the interest of the community, and to this end they ask the encouragement of liberal patronage.

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSORS TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Family Groceries!

Family Groceries and supplies will be the main branch of our business, and will include all articles usually found in a well furnished store, such as

FLOUR AND FEED, BACON, FISH,

Provisions

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We expect to keep a

GREAT VARIETY OF SUGARS,

And will sell at very small profits, especially in lots of from 20 to 50 or 100 lbs. for summer use.

Fine Teas and Coffees

Will also be leading articles.

Queensware and Glassware.

Great prominence will be given to this branch of the trade. Those in want of the

BEST QUALITY OF WARE,

Will always find

A Large Stock of the Latest Styles

From which to select full

Tea, Dinner or Chamber Sets,

OR SINGLE SETS.

We buy in new York and sell low.

Wooden-ware, Willow-ware and

VARIETY GOODS

Wash Tubs and Boards,	Cedar and Paleat Buckets,
Coffee Mills,	Potato Mashers,
Rolling Pins,	Clothes Pins and Lines,
Spice and Sugar Boxes,	Flour Pails,
Market, School, Truck and Porcelain Kettles,	Clothes Baskets, Fruit Cans & Jars,
Corks and Wax,	Stone Ware,
Nails,	Window Glass,
Table Cutlery & Spoons,	Toilet Soaps,

And a variety of similar goods will be found among our stock.

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

je26'67:1m

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF

The National Bank of Beaver Co.

NEW BRIGHTON, July 1st, 1867.

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts	$125,205 61
" under Protest	4,350 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	50,000 00
Real Estate and Banking-house	3,359 91
Furniture and Fixtures	2,993 25
Expense Account	1,895 25
Due from Banks	25,473 01
Specie	1,923 33
Legal Tender, Bank Notes and Checks	20,367 29
	$374,028 25

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	7,000 00
National Circulation	92,512 00
Circulation Bank of Beaver County	135 00
Dividends unpaid	1,254 50
Due Depositors	110,725 85
Discount, Exchange and Interest	12,650 88
	$374,028 25

The above is a correct abstract from the report to the Comptroller of the Currency.
jy3'67. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburg!

INCORPORATED IN 1866.

CAPITAL - - - $100.000.

OFFICE NO. 80. FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT:
HENRY LLOYD.
VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:

HENRY LLOYD,	WILLIAM REA,
JAMES I. BENNETT,	JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
E. P. JONES,	JOHN D. SCULLY,
WM. M. GOEHLY,	WILLIAM A. HERRON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in United States, State of Pennsylvania and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—Interest will be allowed from 1st of July.—Time deposits will bear interest from 1st or 15th of each month if made prior to or on those dates.
jy3'67:3mos.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

LOCAL BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF ECONOMY TWP. for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866.

The School Directors in account with D. J. Campton, Treasurer, for 1864:

DR.

To cash received on bonds	$ 101 91	
To tax levied per duplicate 1864	3,069 59—$	3,171 10
CR.		
By warrants	5,101 55	
By bonds paid	2,361 76	
By interest on same	72 54	
By 2½ per ct. pd Treas. for col. & dis.	74 93	
By lost tax	225 59	
By balance in Treasury	332 39—$	8,171 10
Daniel J. Campton, Treasurer, 1865:	DR.	
Balance brought down	332 39	
To cash received on bonds	4,850 00	
To tax levied per duplicate of 1865	4,234 35—$	9,416 74
CR.		
By warrants	4,820 00	
By bonds paid 3,666 75		
By interest on same 249 35	3,916 10	
By Soldiers exempt and lost taxes	280 25	
By 2½ per ct. pd Treas. for col. & dis.	105 38	
By balance in Treasury	294 43—$	9,416 74
Michael McGuire, Treasurer, 1866:	DR.	
To balance from D. J. Campton	294 43	
To tax levied per duplicate 1866	5,171 94—$	5,466 37
CR.		
By bonds paid 3,900 00		
By interest on same 435 23	4,335 23	
By lost tax	188 38	
By soldiers exempt	265 84	
By 2½ per ct. pd. Treas. for col. and dis.	129 22	
By balance in Treasury	459 42—$	5,466 37

J. L. COTTOM,
JAMES M'PHERSON, } Auditors.
je25'67:2t. J. J. CONWAY,

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF C. H. BENTEL, Treasurer of Bounty Funds of Freedom Boro, as required by late act of Assembly, approved April 11th, 1866.

C. H. Bentel, Treasurer. DR.

To amounts received from collectors from 1864 to 1867	$3,655 66
CR.	
By cash paid on bonds for Principal and Interest to May 16, 1867	3,637 90
By cash in hands of Treasurer	$ 17 76

We the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Freedom, have examined the above accounts, and find them as taken from Treasurer's books of said Borough, to be correct.

J. B. CHENEY,
WM. M'CASKEY, } Auditors.
(*Local* copy.)

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of Alexander & Devenny, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The interest of E. H. Alexander having been purchased by J. M. Devenny, will continue the Drug business at the old stand. All demands against said firm are to be paid by J. M. Devenny, and all debts due the firm must be paid to either partner of the old firm.
E. H. ALEXANDER.
JOSEPH M. DEVENNY.
New Brighton, June 6th, 1867.

Having sold out my interest in the Drug business heretofore carried on under the firm name of Alexander & Devenny, to Joseph M. Devenny, my former partner, I would bespeak for him a continuation of the patronage of my personal as well as the friends of the old firm. E. H. ALEXANDER.
June 6th, 1867.—je19'67:3t

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office on Bridge street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours. THOS. STEWART.
JULY 1st, 1867.

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of Female diseases, and weakness, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Monday's at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week at his office, in New

FARMERS, READ THIS!

BUCKEYE
Mower and Reaper!

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

This extensively known, and deservedly popular Machine was submitted to the most vigorous test of its superiority, at a trial of competing machines that took place under the management of the New York Society, at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866. The committee consisted of eleven judges, and *forty* machines were entered as contestants for the prize. The trial lasted three weeks and the tests were most thorough. The result was announced at the State Fair held at Saratoga on the 12th of September last, and the

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

was then awarded the

BUCKEYE

as the machine

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

A similar testimony was awarded it in the same State in 1865. This machine is regarded by the thousands who can speak from experience, as the

Best in the World!

and is manufactured by the Incorporated Company of

C. AULTMAN & CO.
CANTON, OHIO.

Persons wanting any of these machines, can have them by applying to the undersigned, who is the agent for Beaver county.

JAMES PATTERSON,
New Galilee, Pa.

apr17'67:3m

S. PENTZ STEWART..... R. A. WILSON.

SPRING AND SUMMER!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILSON & STEWART.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFROM THE PUBlic, that they have have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS

All of the latest styles, that have ever been brought to this county, and which they are prepared to sell

AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER

Than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg. Thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and invite purchasers to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We have a shop connected to do all repairing.

All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
apr24'67. ROCHESTER, PA.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
26 & 28 ST. CLAIR ST.,
Pittsburg, Pa.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,
ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR OIL CLOTHS,

Transparent Green Oil Cloth,
for window shades.

Transparent Window Shades,
BUFF HOLLANDS,
SHADE FIXTURES,
TASSELS, CORDS, &c., &c

ALSO, DEALERS IN

India Rubber Machine Belting, Hose, Steam Packing, Casket, Tubing, Cement, Clothing, and Rubber goods generally.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Rivets, Lubricating Steam Packing, &c.

Agents for the Universal Clothes Wringer.

A general assortment of the above named goods always on hand.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. [my1'67:6m

---

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Cranberries,	Hominy,
Canned Peaches,	Turkey Prunes,
do Tomatoes,	Layer Raisins,
do Green Corn,	Seedless Raisins,
do Plums,	English Currants,
Dried Corn,	Goshen Cheese,
do Peaches,	Sweet Potatoes,
Pickles,	No. 1 Mackerel.

Also, a prime assortment of Teas, Sugar and Coffee.

☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,
nov28'66. Bridge street, Bridgewater.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of a corporate body with banking and discounting privileges under the name and style of the "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association," to be located in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The specified object of said Association to be the receiving of deposits in money and valuables, at the risk of the Association, for which a reasonable charge will be made, to be regulated by law, receiving deposits and discounting in accordance with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN HARCLAY,	WM. ORR,
M. S. QUAY,	GEO. W. DAWSON,
W. W. IRWIN,	I. N. ATKINS,
D. L. IRWIN,	JOHN MOORE,
JOHN CAUGHEY,	JOHN B. EAKIN,
J. S. RUTAN,	H. B. ANDERSON,
N. WEYAND,	D. M'KINNEY,
B. HICE,	J. WEYAND,
J. C. WILSON,	J. B. HARRAH.
GEO. W. HAMILTON,	

SPRING FASHIONS!
1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

mar7'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH
BY BUYING
Pure Medicines.

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.'S.,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store,) can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, and
FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,
PAINTS,
LINSEED OIL,
NEAT'S FOOT OIL,
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
CARBON OIL,
AND
PURE AND SECOND QUALITY
WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,
THE BEST PERFUMERY
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS
FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of PATENT MEDICINES always on hand.

ALSO, SEGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH, and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only*.

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

aug29'66:1y

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS
AT REDUCED PRICES!

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED!

PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM,
and CHAMBER SUITS,

In Every Variety and Style!

SCHOOLS,
HOTELS,
STEAMBOAT,
and PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

FURNISHED ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS

T. B. YOUNG & CO,
38 & 40 Smithfield street,
mar20'67:6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. A. WILSON.....HARVEY BROWN.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM

AND

New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUmerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store, on

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Goods Store of A. G. Hurst, on the 5th day of March.

It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. HARVEY BROWN, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their stock of Teas and Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. Produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewater, Feb. 27, 1867—1y.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the best of

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand; and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered if required.

jel9'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

C. I. WENDT, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIST,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:8m

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AT
MOORE'S DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!
ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,
In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

CRATE A. DICKEY.....R. A. WILSON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR
Bargains!
GRAND CLOSING OUT
OF
Boots and Shoes
IN BEAVER!

WILSON & DICKEY WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general of their intention to close out their extensive stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes, to prepare for a Spring Stock, consisting of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

Which will be sold at cost, or below cost, as we are bound to keep up the trade, and that to the entire satisfaction of our customers. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON,
3 doors East of H. B. Anderson's Store,
jan9'67. Beaver, Pa.

BRIDGEWATER
MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

jy25'66: 1y DAVID WOODRUF.

M. MILLER. W. DOLBY. CHAS. LUKENS.

M. MILLER & CO.,
Rochester Plaining, Sash and Door Mill.
Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa
(NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT.)

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN, Planed Lumber, Dressing, Flooring, Siding, Shelving, Doors, Sash, Shutters, &c., &c.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Also proprietors of Clarke & Rhinesmith's Patent Weather Boarding, Patented May 1st, 1866, for the exterior of houses, &c. This siding consists in forming the various strips of boards of a level or tapering shape across its entire width with lower or thicker edge, made with a suitable moulding to impart a neat and finished appearance. Shop rights for the manufacture and use of this siding in Beaver county will be sold reasonably.

Having had much experience in building, and the Lumber business generally added to our new facilities for its manufacture, we feel confidence in insisting our old friends and patrons to call and examine for themselves, before contracting elsewhere. [apr10'67:1y

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HARDWARE STORE!
J. S. WINANS,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
MASONS' TOOLS,
SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS,
PLASTERERS' TOOLS,
MINERS' TOOLS.
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,
LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,
PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,
COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
HORSE SHOES & NAILS,
FIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,
CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.
ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR
EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.
jan2,'67.

NEW ARRIVAL
AT
Mulheim's Store,
IN BRIDGEWATER, PA.

25,000 Bolts of WALL PAPER,

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns just received from NEW YORK!

The subscriber again thanks his numerous friends for their former patronage. Anticipating their wants and tastes, I visited New York and closely selected one of the largest stock of

VARIETY GOODS, &C.,

Ever brought to this county, consisting of

Traveling Sacks,	*Ladies' Satchels,*
Fancy Goods,	*Children's Carriages,*
Books, Stationery,	*Carpeting, Oil Cloths.*
Window Blinds,	*Rings, Brushes, &c.,*

All of which I will sell cheaper than they can be purchased for in the city. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. MULHEIM,
Bridge Street,
Bridgewater, Pa.

CARPET STORE
Removal.
M'CALLUM BROTHERS

Will remove on March 1st, 1867, from 87 Fourth street, to their new and elegant Warehouse

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURG,

Built by them expressly for the accommodation of their large and increasing business. Having very superior facilities for business, they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all Goods pertaining to the Carpet business, which they offer at Wholesale or Retail to the trade and public at lowest market rates.

mar6'67:1y] McCALLUM BROTHERS.

WEDDING CAKES,
Fancy Pastry, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OEPNED A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONARY, on

Railroad Street, New Brighton,

Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for Cakes, Ice Cream, &c., for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, or FAMILY USE, upon short notice, at satisfactory prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any of the city establishments. Prompt attention given to all orders from a distance. Their

ICE-CREAM SALOON

being expensively fitted up, is open for the accommodation of customers during the coming season.

my29'67 GEO. SIEMEN & CO.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE PLACE TO GET ALL THE POPULAR

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.,

IS AT

JOSEPH M. DEVENNY'S
DRUG STORE,
Broadway, New Brighton.

MIXED PAINTS and PUTTY always on hand.

Physicians Prescriptions

Carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. [je19'67:3m.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVEnient place to buy Lumber is at the

SAW AND PLANING MILL

Of WM. DAVIDSON, on the Big Beaver, a half mile above the Bridgewater and Rochester bridge,

IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER,

Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Constantly on hand—a large lot of sawed lumber, timber and logs, lath and shingles. All kinds of lumber planed. A kiln for the drying of lumber attached. Patterns of this yard are guaranteed satisfaction.

je26'67:tf.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, PA., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the state. [my9'66:tf

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W. A. ROSE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Has permanently located in the TOWN OF ROCHESTER. Prompt attention given to all calls, excepting when professionally engaged.

☞ Office: Adjoining the "Manston House," in the old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Depot, Rochester, Pa. [my29'67:tf

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S. J. CROSS & CO.

SECOND DOOR ABOVE THE R.R.

NEW YORK STREET,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

A COMPLETE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLIN,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
DeLAINE, ALPACCAS,
COBURGS, FRENCH MERINOS,
FLANNELS, Plain and Barred,
WOOL DeLAINES, all Colors,
BLACK SILK, TIKING,
TABLING, TOWELING,
CHECK, JEANT,
TWEEDS, SATINETC,
CAIERZZ, BROADCLOTH,
CLOAKING,

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

Men's and Boys'—a large stock of the latest styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's, Women's and Children's Gum Shoes, Carpet Shoes, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Hardware.

A large and well assorted Stock, consisting, in part, of

CUTLERY,

Carpenters' Tools, of all Kinds,

BUILDING HARDWARE, BUTT,
FTRA HINGE, SCREW,
HUTTER HINGE, BOLT,
LOCKS, NAIL, &c.

Window Glass,

Of all Sizes, and Double Strength.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Paid to filling orders of Carpenters, Contractors and Builders, for

HARDWARE,
GLASS AND NAILS,
LINSEED OIL,
BENZINE,
COAT'S PATENT DYER,
PAINTS OF ALL COLORS,
WHITE LEAD,
PUTTY,
GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

Painters will do well to examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Groceries.

A Fresh and Full supply constantly on hand at very lowest prices.

CHOICE BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

IN BARRELS AND SACKS.

CARBON OIL,
LARD OIL,
QUEENSWARE,
STONE WARE, &c., &c.

☞ All heavy goods delivered free of charge. ☜

All kinds of grain and country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ S. J. CROSS is Conveyancer—Agent of Samuel Simes and the Rochester Land Company. Also Agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

Remember the place:

CROSS'S STORE,

SECOND BUILDING ABOVE THE RAILROAD,

NEW YORK STREET,

Rochester, Pa.

jan2'67:1y

THE PLACE TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!

CALL AND

SEE THEM!

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED A COMPLETE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

Prints	10 cents.
Ginghams	18 "
Brown Muslin	12½ "
Bleached Muslin	11½ "

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Call and see our goods. No charges for showing them. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

myS'67:3m ORR & DAWSON,
Third street, Beaver, Pa.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

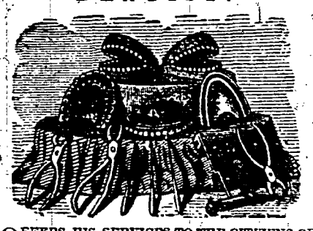
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH,
Stewart's Row, Bridge street,
oc10'66—my29'67 Bridgewater, Pa.

J. M. Harton,
DENTIST.



OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

Artificial Teeth perfectly fitted, Articulated, Shaped, Sized and Colored, to suit every individual, mounted on the Gold, Silver, English and American Vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process; no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-oxide or any other anæsthetic used in connection with the apparatus.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [feb20'67:6m.

NEW STORE!

EXCLUSIVELY

Boots and Shoes!

PERSONS DESIROUS OF ECONOMISING, WILL find it to their interest to call at

RUSH'S NEW STORE,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

[OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.]

The undersigned, having had seventeen years experience in the business, feels himself fully confident, with his facilities for receiving goods direct from the Manufacturers, that it will be to every person's advantage to call and examine for themselves. [ap10:3m

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PEOPEE'S TEA STORE!

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEAS,

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

NO. 15, SOUTH WEST DIAMOND,

(Adjoining Bepler Hotel.)

Allegheny City, Pa.

☞ One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail Stores in the two cities. Call and examine our Stock and Prices. [my29'67:3m

---

WILL P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

Fashionable Hatters,

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Between Liberty and Penn Sts., opp. St. Clair Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,

Of every style and quality, at the very lowest prices. may22'67:1y

---

BEAVER FALLS MILL.

THE BEAVER FALLS MILL COMPANY HAVE their New Mill completed, and in successful operation. In addition to Merchant Work they are prepared to do all kinds of Custom Work, in the best manner, and on short notice.

The highest market price will be paid in Cash for all kinds of Grain delivered at the Mill. [may1'67:3m

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A Great Change!

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

AT THE

Corner of Diamond & Third St.,

Beaver, Pa.

THE DRUG STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY Hamilton & Anderson has been purchased by

J. B. RHODES,

WHO NOW OFFERS

A Full and Complete Stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS:

Perfumery,

SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES,

And Brushes of All Kinds,

PROPRIETARY GOODS AND DYE-STUFFS.

☞ We are prepared to sell PURE AND SECOND QUALITY WHITE LEAD AND OILS OF ALL KINDS, *at Pittsburgh prices.*

☞ *Please Call and be Convinced!* ☜

WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES.

Our stock of Alcohols, Wines, Brandies, Whiskey, and other Liquors, will be found complete, and, being selected with great care, can be relied upon as being *Pure* as can be obtained, and will be sold for Medical, Mechanical, and Sacramental purposes *only*.

☞ **Prescriptions and Family Receipts Accurately Filled at All Hours.**

Our Prescription and Medicine Department being under the personal supervision of Mr. I. M. Hamilton, with an experience of seven years, we flatter ourselves that we can give full satisfaction in any branch of the business.

☞ Remember the place—near the Post Office, corner Third street and the Diamond, Beaver.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver, Apr24'67:1y J. B. RHODES.

J. H. BENCE,

THIRD STREET, 1 DOOR BELOW SEMINARY,

Beaver, Pa.

OFFERS TO HIS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS a select Stock of the

LATEST STYLES
In Trimmings,

EMBROIDERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACES,
RUFFLES,
RIBBONS,
BUTTONS,
HOSIERY,
CORSETS,
GLOVES,
TIDIES,
BALL SKIRTS.

The new style Invisible Empress Trail Hoop Skirt, Veil Stuffs, Grenadines, Sun Umbrellas, Zephyrs, Ladies' and Gent's Paper Cuffs and Collars, &c.

MILLINERY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Hats and Bonnets, very cheap. Flowers in every variety, cheap. Hats and Bonnets altered and cleaned, cheap.

Also, Dress-making, Cloak and Sack Cutting, Pinking, &c., &c.

Madame Demorest's Latest Paris and N. York Trimmed Patterns constantly on hand.

PATTERNS FOR SALE.

As our stock has been purchased at low prices, it is offered at corresponding low rates. Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

☞ Don't forget the place—one door below the Seminary, Third street, Beaver, Pa.

J. H. BENCE

apr17'67:3m

Fourth Arrival of

NEW GOODS

THIS SEASON.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO THEIR friends and customers, for the generous patronage heretofore bestowed, take pleasure in informing them that they have just received a large and varied assortment of New Goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND DRESS-GOODS.

Purchased Since the Late Great Decline in prices.

A splendid stock of made up Clothing, of the best material, best workmanship, and of the latest styles just opened.

A full assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters as usual, always kept on hand, and sold at the lowest possible rates.

The best sugar-cured Hams, Side-meat and Bacon, together with an extensive stock of Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Plow-shares, &c., &c., kept and offered cheap.

Our stock of Groceries, Teas, and Syrups, are the best that can be purchased, and our assortment is regularly kept up.

Country Produce, as heretofore, taken in exchange for Goods, on the most favorable terms, at the old stand, opposite National Hotel, Beaver, Pa.

THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

je19'67:1mo.

Hubbard Mowers and Reapers!

The Best Machine in the U. S.!

AT THE GREAT NATIONAL FIELD TRIAL OF Mowers and Reapers, held at Auburn, N. Y., July, 1866, and lasting three weeks, Grand Gold Medal and highest premium was awarded to the Hubbard Combined Mower & Reaper with self-rake attached as the best Combined Machine. At the Grand Mowing trial of the Franklin Institute, held at Syracuse, N. Y., in August, 1865, the first premium Grand Gold Medal was awarded to the Hubbard. The Hubbard also took for six successive years the first premium at the Ohio Fairs.

For Sale by
HARVEY M'COWN,
may22'67:2m Enon Valley, Pa.

SEA ISLAND SHELLS.

PERSONS WISHING TO ADORN GARDEN walks and mounds, or ornament Cemetery lots, would do well to apply at Linden Wharf Boat, Rochester, where a splendid lot of Washed SEA-LAND SHELLS has just been received, and are for sale.

je19'67:1. W. H. LUKENS.